

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2576.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—The Examination of Candidates for the Society's Prize and Certificates will take place in the week commencing TUESDAY, April 17, 1877. Copies of the Form of Entry, which is required to be sent in by April 10, 1877, may be had on application to
H. M. JENKINS, secretary, 12, Hanover-square, London, W.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.—THE ANNUAL MEETINGS for 1877 of the INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS will take place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of March next. They will be held by permission of the Council of the Society of Arts, in the Hall of that Society, John-street, Adelphi.

THURSDAY, 22nd March.—MORNING MEETING, at 12 o'clock.
OPENING ADDRESS, by the President (Lord Hampton).
Papers and Discussions on Ships of War.

FRIDAY, 23rd March.—MORNING MEETING, at 12 o'clock.
Papers and Discussions on Armour and Armament of Ships of War, and Theory of Naval Architecture.

SATURDAY, 24th March.—MORNING MEETING, at 12 o'clock.
Papers and Discussions on Marine Engineering, &c.

A. REDGWICK WOOLLEY, Secretary.
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SCIENCE LECTURES FOR SCHOOLS.—Mr. J. D. COGAN has made arrangements which will enable him to deliver in London and the Suburbs, his well-known COURSES of EXPERIMENTAL LECTURES ON PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Address, in terms, &c., to the Library, Birkbeck Institution, London, or Royal Institution, Bath.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on WEDNESDAY, 20th of April next, the Senate will proceed to elect Examiners in the following Departments:—

Examinership.	Salaries.	Present Examiners.
ARTS AND SCIENCE. (Each.)		
Two in Classics	200l.	Prof. Paley, M.A. Dr. Leonard Schmitt, F.R.S.E.
Two in the English Language, Literature, and History	150l.	Rev. Prof. Brewer, M.A. O. Knight Watson, Esq. M.A.
Two in the French Language	100l.	Rev. P. H. E. Brette, B.D. Prof. Karner, L.L.B.
Two in the German Language	50l.	Prof. Buchheim, Ph.D.
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Two in Constitutional History of England	25l.	Sir Edward S. Creasy, M.A.
MEDICINE.		
Two in Medicine	150l.	Prof. Wilson Fox, M.D. F.R.S. C. Murchison, Esq. M.D. LL.D. F.R.S.
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The Examiners above named are re-eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.
Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with any statement of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or before Tuesday, March 27th. It is particularly desired by the Senate that no personal application of any kind be made to its individual members.
By order of the Senate,
WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D.,
University of London, Registrar.
Bartington Gardens, W.
March 6th, 1877.

PRINTERS' PENSION, ALMSHOUSE, and ORPHAN ASYLUM CORPORATION.—General Meeting of Subscribers and Election, held this day, Walter J. Coe, Esq., in the Chair. The following were EJECTED PENSIONERS:—

Votes.	Votes.
1. Wood, Joseph (Caxton Pension) .. 539	9. Bridge, Frederick (Colyer Pension) .. 489
2. Duddy, James Henry .. 548	10. Woodbridge, Harry (Franklin Pension) .. 478
3. Trilline, Elizabeth .. 744	11. Frishy, Sarah (Johnston Pension) .. 537
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5. Franklin, Ann Mary .. 617	13. Jeune, Richard M. (Fley Pension) .. 416
6. Willis, Mary .. 638	14. Charter, Elizabeth (White Pension) .. 514
7. Lambert, Benney (Biggs Pension) .. 588	
8. McLean, William (Brown Pension) .. 507	

Gray's Inn Chambers, 2, High Holborn, March 3, 1877.
The Caxton Celebration and the Jubilee Festival of the Printers' Corporation will be held in June next.

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRTY-THIRD SEASON.—TICKETS and RECORD (dedicated to Rubinstein), with the Names of 74 Pianists, &c., will be posted to Members on payment of their subscription (Two Guineas) to Prof. E. A. S. Victoria-square.—THE EIGHT MATINEES, Tuesday after Easter, April 17; May 1, 15, 29; June 12, 19, 26; and July 3. Papini, Auer, Holländer, Wagner, Lohrer, with Brindley (Pupil of Rubinstein), &c., and other eminent Artists, are engaged.

SPOHR'S 'JESSONDA,' MEHUL'S 'JOSEPH,' and WEBER'S 'EURYANTHE.'—These Three Lyrical Masterpieces, mostly ignored by English Amateurs, will be REPEATED, with Artists, assisted by Members of the Society, in the Subscription limited. The Performances to be given in Private Houses during the Season. For other particulars apply to the Director and Founder of the Society (1876) Prof. ELLA.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

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LITERATURE

The History of the Rifle Brigade. By Sir William H. Cope, Bart., late Lieutenant Rifle Brigade. With Maps and Plans. (Chatto & Windus.)

A BETTER theme for an interesting military book than the history of that famous corps the Rifle Brigade could scarcely have been selected. It is true that the regiment can boast of no great antiquity, it having been raised as recently as 1800. It has, however, always comprised several battalions, and not only has it been fortunate enough to see a great deal of service, but the nature of that service has been such as to give ample opportunities for the display of individual courage and skill. Now all infantry fight in the same order, but the Rifle Brigade has employed those tactics from the very beginning. Always upon an alarm the Horse Artillery and Rifles have been sent to the front, and both have been in every campaign much engaged in advanced guard duties. Consequently, whatever fighting there has been, the Rifles have enjoyed their full share, and will continue to enjoy it. Moreover, consisting, as the Rifle Brigade does, of more than one battalion, it has been represented in almost every war that has been waged since its formation. We draw attention to these facts partly to show the fertility of Sir William Cope's theme, partly also to prove that it is unfair to compare the roll of honour of the Rifle Brigade with that of single battalions. The author of the book before us has not been equal to his task. He has enjoyed great advantages, for not only has he himself served in the regiment, but a son of his is now a member of it. Further, he has kept up a close intimacy with many of his old comrades, and has from them and others received an extraordinary amount of assistance—a debt, indeed, which he gratefully acknowledges. The reader is, therefore, justified in anticipating an exciting as well as instructive book. The expectation is not realized. There is a comparative scarcity of anecdotes and personal adventures. Much dry and useless detail is inserted, and throughout the style is of an inferior character. Still, even a bare record of a corps which has so often been under fire, and has borne a part in important engagements all over the world, could not, however wanting in literary skill the author might be, prove otherwise than full of matter

acceptable to the military reader. But the plums are far between, and are buried in a mass of tasteless dough. Undue prominence is also given to the Ashantee campaign, to which twenty-six pages are devoted, while the whole of the Peninsular War is disposed of in 153 pages. The Ashantee operations were creditable to those engaged in them, but surely it is an abuse of terms to speak of little bush skirmishes as battles, and old soldiers of the Crimea and India will smile when they read of the "Battle" of Amoaful.

It is a curious fact that the Rifle Brigade can boast of having gained some of its earliest laurels under Nelson. It had not been regularly embodied six months when two companies were embarked on board Nelson's squadron as Marines, and in that capacity took part in the bombardment of Copenhagen and the destruction of the Danish fleet. Six years later, a portion of the regiment was involved in the disaster of Buenos Ayres, where they lost in killed and wounded 10 officers and 219 men. Brighter days were, however, in store for them. The Peninsular War began in 1808, and from that time up to the end of the struggle there was scarcely an action in which the Rifle Brigade—or the 95th, as it was at that time called,—did not play a distinguished part. At the capture of Badajos the Brigade was hotly engaged, as is shown by the list of casualties, which amounted to 9 officers and 57 men killed, and 14 officers and 225 men wounded out of fifteen companies. The assault has been so brilliantly described by Sir William Napier that Sir William Cope is at a disadvantage. Still we should have thought that he might have gleaned more personal anecdotes than he has given us. One of the most pleasing features of the Peninsular War was the chivalry shown by both sides. Some instances of this are related by Sir William Cope. On one occasion an officer and two men of the 95th—

"were killed by one ball, which passed through the heads of all three as they were standing one behind the other. They fell near a hedge which the battalion had defended as they fell gradually back from one defensible point to another. During the day several French soldiers came through the hedge and approached their bodies; but as our men supposed that it was with the intention to plunder them, they shot every man who approached the hedge. For they were unable from the violence of the fire to go out themselves to remove the bodies. At last, towards evening, a French officer approached through the bridge, waving a white handkerchief, and, when our firing ceased, he brought out some of his men with spades, who buried Hopwood and the sergeant in one grave."

A day or two later,—

"Some French officers, continuing the good feeling I have mentioned, and doubtless anxious to show their confidence, brought out some chairs and a table from a house occupied by their picquet, and, having carried them into the middle of the adjoining field, within a hundred yards of our sentries, placed some wine and glasses on the table, and, sitting down, saluted the officers of our picquet, bowing and holding up their glasses as if drinking to their healths."

It is questionable whether such good feeling will in future subsist between two contending armies. Formerly soldiering was a special trade, followed by a more or less large proportion of the population, who spent their manhood with the colours. They fought and slew an enemy because it was their business to do

so, but they rarely felt any great enthusiasm for their cause, and consequently had little or no hostility towards those of a similar profession. Hence mutual forbearance and courtesy. In these days of armed nations and short service, matters will be different. A large majority of the soldiers will understand why they are fighting, and will entertain feelings of bitterness towards those whose countrymen have brought upon them the perils and hardships of war.

Gallantry in the field has not been the only virtue of the Rifle Brigade, a corps that has ever been remarkable for discipline in quarters. A curious illustration of this fact was afforded during the Peninsular War:—

"A man of the 1st Battalion, a *vaucien*, had robbed his comrades and deserted. He was intercepted and brought back by some guerillas; and, having been tried by a regimental court-martial, was sentenced to receive 150 lashes. As soon as the adjutant had read the proceedings of the court, Col. Cameron, who then commanded the battalion, observing on the infrequency of corporal punishment in it (Costello says that not more than six men were punished in the six years they were in the Peninsula), said he would forgive the culprit if the battalion would be answerable for his good behaviour. After a pause, during which not a man spoke or made a sign, Cameron ordered him to strip, and he received twenty-five lashes. Before the next bugler began, Cameron again addressed the men. 'If,' said he, 'this man's company will speak for him, he shall be no further punished.' Still not a word was said nor a man moved, and twenty-five more lashes were inflicted. A third bugler was about to begin, when Cameron again spoke, and said that if one man of the battalion would come forward on his behalf, he would forgive him. No one answered, and the bugler laid on three or four strokes, when a man called out, 'Forgive him, sir!' and, being ordered, stepped out of the ranks. 'Is it you, Robinson?' said Cameron; 'I thought as much; a man no better than himself. But I will keep my word. Take him down.' When the prisoner had been released, Cameron spoke again:—'Your bravery in the field, men,' he said, 'is known to me and to the army. Your moral worth I know now. I am glad that not a man of the battalion would come forward for that prisoner, except one, and what he is you know as well as I do.'"

Less fortunate than the man punished on this occasion was the rifleman who, in 1803, broke open the officers' plate-chest. He was sentenced to 800 lashes, the whole of which were inflicted at one time!

It is worthy of note that during the greater part of the Peninsular War the British army was unprovided with tents. These were not issued to the Rifle Brigade, we learn, till 1813, and then only one for the officers and three for the men of each company. In the campaign of 1813 *tentes d'abri* had been constructed with blankets. Previous to that the troops bivouacked or made rough huts.

To the little that is absolutely new in the contents of the book before us belongs the chapter relating to the Camel Corps formed at Lucknow in April, 1858, and composed of 200 riflemen, to whom were afterwards added an equal number of Sikhs. This corps, raised in imitation of one of a similar nature to that formed by Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, accomplished the most wonderful marches. It may not be generally known, however, and Sir William Cope does not mention the fact, that it was some time before Lord Clyde could

obtain the sanction of Government for its cost, and that at first he defrayed the expenses out of his own pocket. Most unwisely, when the Mutiny was suppressed, this valuable corps was disbanded, not even a *cadre* being kept up.

Sir William Cope excuses his prosiness by saying that "he writes for Riflemen, at the desire of Riflemen, and to preserve the memory of the deeds of Riflemen." A more skilful and discriminating writer would have raised a literary tablet to the memory of the Rifle Brigade which should at once have been interesting to those principally concerned and the public at large. Why could not Sir William have made a freer use of the Appendix?

My Year in an Indian Fort. By Mrs. Guthrie. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THIS book, in a certain sense, is disappointing. From the title, we were led to anticipate that the writer had passed a twelvemonth in some frontier fort, and had much to tell us of adventurous life on the borders of the Punjab or Scinde, and of the warlike tribes with whom we are more or less in a chronic state of hostility. Such a theme would have been fertile. It appears that "the Indian Fort" was only the dismantled fortress of Belgaum, and that Mrs. Guthrie's existence was simply that of a lady living in an Indian station during a period of profound peace. Her book, which is a sort of unmethodical journal, contains little that is not thoroughly familiar to all English readers who have sought to make themselves in the least acquainted with Indian matters. It may enable the people who read it to talk fluently, if superficially, of a small portion of the history of a small part of India, and of some of the superstitions and habits of the natives of Belgaum and the surrounding district. Indeed, Mrs. Guthrie must possess no little self-confidence or she would not have imagined that she was competent to undertake her self-imposed task. Had she called her book 'A Lady's First Impressions of South-Western India,' and acted up to the title, she would have, no doubt, produced a tolerably welcome work. As it is, 'My Year in an Indian Fort' is too pretentious not to provoke criticism. Both her range of travel and her knowledge of the vernacular are so limited that she is constantly falling into mistakes. She has failed to master even the elements of Hindustani, and she apparently began the task of instructing her untravelled fellow-countrymen the moment she set foot on board ship, and there is every indication that the journey was undertaken principally with the object of writing a book. *Khirkie* she calls "Kenkee." The charge for accommodation during twenty-four hours at a Dāk Bungalow is two shillings, not one shilling. "The first rising of the Mutiny" was not caused "by a clergyman who put his hand upon the head of a little Hindoo child," but by a variety of causes too numerous to mention. The waist-cloth worn by the poorer natives of India is the *dhotie*, not the "duthi." The act of worshipping is called *poaja*, not "puji." For "Sawunt-Wadi" should be read *Sawunt-Wari*. "Mahratia" is the name of a race, not of a country. For "Sharpur" should be read *Shahpur*, the King's city. A tailor is called in Hindustani *Durzee*, not "Dersei." It is not indispensable to engage a Portuguese

table attendant. True, a Hindoo would not undertake his duties, but a Mussulman will, and in the Bengal Presidency the table attendant is always, and in other parts of India frequently, a Mussulman. Mrs. Guthrie states that, "in consequence of their perfect vision, Sepoys beat the English soldiers in firing at long range." We should like to know what her authority is for such a sweeping assertion. A horse-keeper or groom is not, as might be imagined from what Mrs. Guthrie tells us, a woman. She calls this servant a "Gora-vallee." The right term is *Ghori-vallah*, Gora meaning in Hindustani "fair complexioned," and Europeans below the rank of sahib or gentleman being always thus spoken of by natives. The tutelary deity of the Thugs is *Bhowani*, not "Bavani." From the above samples it is evident that it would have been as well had Mrs. Guthrie waited a short time, and mastered her subject before putting pen to paper.

The most interesting part of her book is that which gives an account of a trip to Goa, but even that is written in the style of a guide-book.

Cassell's History of the United States. By Edmund Ollier. Vols. I. and II. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

MR. OLLIER purposes writing the history of the United States from the year 1584 to the year 1874. These two volumes come down to the year 1826. He entertains the opinion that the story "has never yet been told with sufficient fulness of detail, from its humble commencement to the magnificent facts which we see around us at the present day." The ten volumes in which Mr. Bancroft relates that history down to the year 1782 are not wanting in details of the minutest kind, however much they may be deficient in accuracy and impartiality. Indeed, the particulars about that period of the story which ends with the eighteenth century are accessible to any one who cares to become acquainted with them; what is wanting is not that they should be set forth, but that they should be dealt with critically. Other sentences in the introductory chapter lead us to infer that Mr. Ollier has not rightly apprehended the nature of his task. He writes in glowing terms about the United States Republic, which he says is at once mightier than the Republics of Greece and Rome, and fuller of hope and promise "for universal humanity," and, despite temporary misunderstandings, "more inclined to harmonious co-operation even with those political organizations to which its own theories and precedents are the most opposed." This is doubtless very fine; but what does it mean? It may be that Mr. Ollier wishes to state in an obscure style that the Republic of the United States has a great leaning to the Autocracy of Russia. But he may also mean that it works in harmony with the constitutional monarchy of this country: yet, as there is little opposition between the political systems of the two countries, this can hardly be his meaning. The misfortune of fine writing, of which this sentence is not the only sample in these volumes, is that it leaves the ordinary reader in doubt, and does not do the admiring reader much good.

In this same chapter Mr. Ollier says, "Even so late as the year 1633 New England was by some believed to be an island." This is

cited as a proof of how little was known about the Continent. A little more than a century later, there was still an amount of ignorance almost incredible. An extreme, though we fear by no means exceptional, form of it was displayed by the Duke of Newcastle when he made the discovery that Cape Breton was an island, and hastened to communicate the interesting piece of news to his colleagues in the cabinet and to the king upon the throne. To us it is quite as startling to read that "Peru and Mexico were already the seats of an established European civilization when Raleigh conceived his project of a settlement to the north." We deny that even now there is a state of things in Peru or Mexico to which the phrase "European civilization" could be applied. It is true that the conquering Spaniards built churches, and compelled the natives to profess Christianity, but European civilization is not represented by fane or fanatics. Mr. Ollier believes that in Boston there are "houses, and indeed whole streets, which present the appearance of an old English town." This is a mistake; no such sight is to be seen in Boston. In Portsmouth, New Hampshire, a few old-fashioned houses remain; but they are the exceptions. He adds that, "all down the coast, from Maine to Georgia, are cities which have a name and a place in history." He would have done better to have written from Maine to Florida, because the oldest and most curious place in the United States, the city of St. Augustine, is in Florida.

These are things which occur in the introductory chapter. Though trifling in themselves, they are fraught with instruction. Minute criticism applied to the other chapters in these two volumes would occupy a great deal of space. On the whole, Mr. Ollier tells his story with care. On moot points, of which the legend of Pocahontas is one, he does not give precision to what is obscure. What we believe to be the real truth about Capt. John Smith is not set forth here, and, indeed, the reader who is sceptical or confused about much that has been written concerning the history of the American colonies will not find great help from Mr. Ollier. Such a reader will look upon many of the illustrations with disgust. They degrade history. The picture in which Pocahontas is shown, begging that Capt. John Smith's life should be spared, represents a scene for which there is no authority, even in the story as told by Smith himself. 'The Last Moments of Sir Humphrey Gilbert' is a plate representing a man comfortably seated with a book in his hand, from which he is reciting something to those in a vessel not far off, the sea being more tranquil than the Channel is as a rule. When last seen, Sir Humphrey was in a ship on the point of being swallowed up by the raging waves. Two representations are given of Benedict Arnold; the nose in the one is entirely different from the nose in the other, so that a plain man will conclude that, in addition to changing his flag, Arnold changed his features. Some of the fac-similes are useful, and some of the sketches of natural scenery help the reader to form a clear impression of the places described; but the work would be greatly improved by the excision of most of the woodcuts.

On the Relations between England and Rome during the Earlier Portion of the Reign of Henry the Third. By Henry Richards Luard, B.D. (Cambridge, Deighton & Co.)

IN this tract Mr. Luard has given abstracts of all Bulls and Letters of Popes Honorius the Third and Gregory the Ninth, with regard to English affairs during the first twenty years of the reign of Henry the Third. The object is to show what the influence of Rome was, and how it was exercised during the years which immediately followed John's surrender of his kingdom, to be held by him as a papal fief, and Louis's retirement from the contest for the Crown of England, which was effected mainly through the Pope's influence. In one of the few pages which introduce the papal documents, Mr. Luard very usefully draws attention to the fact, too often forgotten, that Louis claimed the crown *jure hereditario* in right of his wife, who was a grand-daughter of King Henry the Second, and shows by what arguments he endeavoured to exclude those whose claims would naturally precede hers. Mr. Luard believes that the Papacy was then a useful institution offering a common centre for all kingdoms that professed Christianity; and certainly the power which the Popes assumed was skilfully, and for the most part well exercised when suppressing or appeasing differences by means of Roman jurisprudence. But he is obliged to admit that, although good was done, it was at great pecuniary cost. Journeys to Rome, personally or by proctors, and presents to Cardinals and officials of the Roman Court and Chancery, were frequently required to commence a cause or keep it moving. A great number of the documents collected by Mr. Luard relate to ecclesiastical matters; and presentations to livings: one of them is about the unhealthiness of the Cathedral close at Salisbury,—some relate to the differences between the king and those barons who supported Louis,—some are merely personal; Gualo is directed to look after a fit wife for the young Henry, and Henry is advised to give his sister Isabella to the Emperor in marriage. But some documents are of a political nature, and some interfere, as might be expected, with the King's prerogative. Of the latter kind is the document at p. 18, confirming a right to coin money granted by King John to Savery de Mauléon; the Pope, as may be supposed, then claiming the right of coinage as Lord Paramount. Such, too, is the document at p. 20, where Pandulf is directed to proceed in a cause, notwithstanding the king's inhibition to one of the parties to the suit. In the statements of the purports of some of the letters which are printed, 'Royal Letters: Hen. III.' (Rolls series), we think Mr. Luard has relied too much on the marginal notes there given; for instance, in the letter last mentioned (p. 20), he says that Pandulf is directed to proceed as if the order of "the Royal court" did not exist; but the Latin text says that a letter was presented by which the king inhibited, &c., and Pandulf was directed to proceed notwithstanding that inhibition: it may be that the king's inhibition was only a personal, and not a judicial or curial interference. Again, at p. 19, it is said that the Pope had written to Pandulf (who was Bishop Elect of Norwich) to say he was to owe no obedience to the metropolitan before

his consecration; the Latin text says, "ut metropolitano tuo nullo nexu obedientie te astringas"; i. e., he was to do no act which would bind him to obedience. From Mr. Shirley's abstract, adopted by Mr. Luard, it might be hastily inferred that he was not to continue an obedience which he then owed. At p. 34 the Pope is made to annul a statute which excluded Irishmen from ecclesiastical dignities; this reads as if there had been something equivalent to what we call an Act of Parliament; but on turning to the letter, we find that the Pope had heard, "quosdam Anglicos statuisse," &c., and he annuls that "statutum": the word "statute" used without the passage showing by whom it was made, conveys a meaning to English ears different from that which the letter warrants. At p. 26 a previous letter on the same subject is noted, and there the "statutum of certain Englishmen" is mentioned; this letter at p. 26 is not in the volumes of the Rolls series. At p. 24 the Pope is said to remove the disabilities under which Ralph Neville lay from his illegitimate birth; but the original letter removes the disabilities only "quoad spiritualia": a very important limitation. In several of the documents Mr. Luard calls Ralph Neville Chancellor, where the original documents call him expressly "vice-cancellarius"; he was not Chancellor until 1226. At p. 24 (April 26) the Countess of Augy is named; the Latin form of her title would, we suggest, be better replaced by *Owe* (or *Eu*), the title of an Earl-dom well known to Englishmen. Several of the documents relate to Queen Berengaria (the widow of Richard the First) and her dower; the two letters by Honorius the Third to her in the Decretals (3, 3, 9 and 5, 33, 27) are omitted from this collection, doubtless because she not only resided abroad, but the letters probably concern her possessions abroad.

Mr. Luard, throughout his work, calls the Legate Gualo by the name of Guala, apparently on the sole authority of the 'Handbook for Northern Italy,' where it is said that, in his epitaph, he is styled "Car Gualadinalis." This looks like a misprint, and it seems too rash on such an authority to depart from the spelling *Gualo*, *Gualonis*, &c. (through all the cases), which all Latin documents use. At p. 65, the purport of the document of July 1 is to annul, not, as there stated, "an oath which he (the king) had taken to alienate certain rights of the crown"; but the oath which he had taken not to impeach certain improvident alienations which he had made. At p. 60, it should have been stated that the Pope, while annulling the king's oath not to recall grants made in prejudice of the rights of the crown, yet (characteristically) forbade the revocation of grants made to the Church. We have taken notice of these few slips only because, in a work compiled expressly to show the action of a foreign power in the economy of this kingdom, it is most important and only fair to state, in the most exact terms, the nature and extent of the interference. The tract is an interesting compendium for the period which it covers. A collection on the same plan of abstracts of all Papal documents relating to England, from the time of Augustine down to the Reformation, would form a most useful contribution towards English history; but the real value of such documents could only be known when

it had been ascertained whether the Pope's commands or requests were, or were not, complied with; and no man singly could make the necessary researches.

Mythology among the Hebrews and its Historical Development. By Ignaz Goldziher, Ph.D. Translated from the German, with additions by the author, by R. Martineau, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

"LES Sémites n'ont jamais eu de mythologie," says M. Renan. The Babylonian and Assyrian Semites, having lived for a long period in contact with the Accadians, borrowed their mythology and developed it, whilst the Hebrews, Phœnicians, and Syrians, having been only a short time in the neighbourhood of the Accadians, had not the same opportunity. Such is Prof. Schrader's opinion. At all events, according to these two savants, the Hebrews have no mythology. According to Dr. Goldziher, "the Semitism in general, and Hebrews in particular, could not be exceptions to the laws of mythological inquiry established on the basis of psychology and the science of language, and it is possible from Semitism itself, on psychological and philological principles, to construct a scientific Semitic mythology." The Hebrews, consequently, have their place in the history of mythology, which has, up to the present time, been overlooked. In the psychological point of view, we can side with Dr. Goldziher only when he applies (p. xxi) Mr. Tylor's maxim, "If law is anywhere, it is everywhere," to the present purpose, saying:—

"If the formation of myths is a natural law of the mind at a certain stage, it must necessarily occur everywhere where there is a beginning of intellectual life, unless we could speak of whole races or tribes as psychologically pathologic, and make the whole Semitic race thus pathologic on account of its alleged incapacity to form myths, which would, after all, be rather a curious proceeding."

But the following question has to be settled, viz., is there a general Semitic or particular Hebrew system of mythology—in one word, a kind of Olympus, the stages of which can be gradually traced—or must we remain satisfied with simply acknowledging that the cherubs upon which Yahveh rides (Psalm xxviii. 10), and expressions such as eyelids or wings of the dawn, have a mythological character, without attempting even to reduce such figures and expressions under any system whatever? Dr. Goldziher, in spite of the assertion with which his Introduction begins, "The following sheets make no claim to present a system of Hebrew mythology," evidently comes forward with a ready-made one, viz., a nomadic and agricultural, or a solar and lunar mythology.

This idea was started in his mind by Dr. Steinthal's essay, in which he identified Samson with the sun-god, and Delilah with the moon-goddess, thus comparing Samson's deeds and the manner of his end with the Phœnician Heracles. We refer the reader to the Appendix, pp. 392-420, where Dr. Steinthal's essay is translated *in extenso*. This identification may seem plausible, inasmuch as *Samson* is derived from *Shemesh*, "the sun." Delilah, however, even if we admit the translation of *relaxed, vanishing*, is a forced representation of the moon. Here

Dr. Goldziher calls out Eureka, and, according to him, Genesis represents the fight of the solar-god with the lunar-god. This idea he tries to prove historically and philologically. As for the former point of view, the Hebrews as nomads, before their settlement in Palestine, must have recognized the starry heaven by night and the moon as their friends and protectors, whilst the glowing heat of the sun is in this respect their terrible enemy and constant adversary. The solar chronology belongs to the agriculturist, in opposition to the nomad. The author adduces abundant proofs of this undeniable fact from Greek, Latin, Arabic, and even modern writers, not omitting the tales of the American Indians and African tribes. Moreover, he continues:—

"The Hebrew conception of the world, like that of the Arab, inclines to a glorification of the nomadic life. In the last stage of their national development, the Hebrews refer the origin of agriculture to a curse imposed by God on fallen humanity. What a charm tent-life had for them is proved by the fact that the fair shepherdess of the Song of Songs (i. 5) compares her beauty to the tents of Kedar."

Here Dr. Goldziher is certainly mistaken; it is her blackness which is compared to the tents of the Arabs, her beauty being compared to the curtains of Solomon. "Even the Hellenized Jew, Philo, quite in opposition to Greek ideas, glorifies the shepherds as ideals of morality in contrast to the agriculturist." In our opinion, Philo distinguishes here the poor man without any desire to become rich, as higher in morality than the agriculturist who has worldly desires. From all this Dr. Goldziher concludes that "such a view could not but exert an influence on the figures of myth. The persons of the myth who have our sympathy are generally presented as shepherds: Abel, Jacob, Moses, and David are shepherds; whereas Cain is an agriculturist." If the preference of Yahveh for Abel before Cain can be admitted to favour the author's assertion, it stands as a single fact. How could the historian of the nomadic epoch of the Hebrews have represented Jacob and Moses except as shepherds? As to David, the fact of his being a shepherd is adduced in order to show that the weakest can vanquish the strong with the assistance of God.

Which of the prophets (except, perhaps, Amos, if *Noqdim* be taken in the sense of herdsman) is related to have been a shepherd? On the contrary, we find Elisha quitting his chariot in order to become Elijah's successor. But let us now come to the author's conclusion:—

"Thus is explained the conception which forms the basis of the story of the fall, and at the same time everything else in the older strata of Hebrew mythology in which the sympathy of the myth-forming people is given to the shepherds, to the prejudice of personages introduced as agriculturists."

Now that the nomadic mythological figures are introduced, the author has to deal with philology, and it will be seen to what violent theories he has recourse, both for the conception of mythological ideas as well as the derivation of words.

Abram (Abraham), "the high father." *Ram*, "high," according to Dr. Goldziher, is connected with the Ethiopic *rayam*, "heaven." Further, "heaven" denotes in Arabic "sky and rain"; even the Bongo word, *hetorro*, which is used for "sky and rain," at-

tracts Dr. Goldziher. Consequently, "high" in the Hebrew myth is the nocturnal or rainy sky. Were we in Dr. Goldziher's position, we should prefer the passage in Leviticus xxvi. 19, "And I will make your heaven as iron," which refers to rain, to the Bongo expression. The author frequently institutes comparisons with ideas of tribes quite unknown to the general public, instead of using Biblical expressions ready at hand. We shall not take the trouble of investigating the reason for his so doing. *Yihshaq* (Isaac), i. e., "the laughing," denotes the sun, and is compared with the Indian *Ushas* (the sun; strictly, as Mr. Martineau says, the dawn), and also with Psalm ii. 4, "Who sits in heaven laughs" (this, of course, must be a mythical expression); the conclusion is the "smiling one," whom the "High father" intends to slay, is the smiling day, or, more closely defined, the smiling sunset, which gets the worst of the contest with the night-sky and disappears. Very good. But the "High father" (*Abram*) smiles also (Genesis xvii. 17), and, according to the mythological conception, the High father ought to have killed the Laughter; but this contradiction is with Dr. Goldziher a later religious arrangement. It is astonishing that Dr. Goldziher did not make use of the fact of the Laughter being bound by the High father, just as Dr. Steinthal does in the similar case of Samson. Another appellation for the sun is *Yiftah* (Jephthah), i. e., "the Opener," who kills his daughter the night. *Hanokh* (Enoch) even is made to represent the sun, being translated *inceptor*. It would be tiresome to reproduce the whole of Dr. Goldziher's book; let us, therefore, state that, according to him, Cain and Abel, Jacob and Esau, equally represent the sun in opposition to the night. For the strange conceptions and forced derivations with which the author elucidates all this, the reader must refer to the book itself. But the solar figures are authors not of manufactures (referring to Tubal-Cain and others) and civil order only; the human race itself, the writer says, has the sun as its author. The idea in Adam, "the red," etymologically the same word as *Edôm* (perhaps admissible according to Hebrew grammar), is the same as in the Greek *Pyrrha*, which, according to Dr. Goldziher, denotes the sun, in opposition to Prof. Max Müller, who understands under that name the earth. *Hawah* (Eve) is derived from the Arabic, and translated "the circulating," and this is the sun again (we are at a loss to find the root *hawa* in Arabic in the sense of circulating: Lane has, "he turned round, made it turn round or wound it"). Why not the moon for a change? for the moon is also a circulator. Anyhow, here we pass from a masculine sun to a feminine sun, a contradiction which the author repeats when he explains Hagar as the sun (deriving from the Arabic *hajar*, which means "to fly," and translating "the flying one") of which Sarah (the queen of heaven, the moon) is jealous. The author is led into this inconsistency by the self-satisfaction of having found the key-note of Hebrew mythology.

How far passion for a preconceived idea can blind the best philologist (for Dr. Goldziher is one of the best of Semitic scholars) may be seen from the author's derivation of the names of Shechem and Dinah. The former must, à toute force, represent the sun, or the

dawn at least; the root *shlm* must, beyond all doubt, mean "morning," because the verb *hishkim* means "to rise in the morning." Now the fact is, that if this verb were derived from a word *shkm*, meaning "morning," the word *boker* would not be added, as it is in most cases. This latter is the original construction, and only later we find it without the addition of *boker*. In the passage I Sam. xvii. 16, which the author adduces as an argument for his theory, *hashkem* does not want the additional word "morning," because it is immediately followed by the word "evening." A much better argument would have been made out of the word *Mashkim*, in the Mishnah (Bikkurim ii. 2), where it means really morning. But that is one of the frequent neologisms to be found in the rabbinical idiom. All continental critics have been bewildered by Dr. Goldziher's explanation of this word. The same violent etymology occurs in the explanation of Dan and Dinah from the Assyrian *dn*, "to go," connected with the Arabic *dana*, "to approach," in order to make of those names "he or she who marches on, or comes nearer," or "goes" in general, synonymous with *Asher*, i. e., the sun. But we have not yet reached the climax of fanatic conception and derivation. Levi, the son of Jacob (the night, according to our author), means "serpent," i. e., the storm serpent, which devours the sun, which is represented in the blessing of Jacob (Gen. xlix. 6) by the bull, the horned solar animal. Now the author confesses that the root *levi* is not to be found in the signification of serpent, but he finds it in the word *Livyathan* (Isaiah, xxvii. 27). This word, however, is simply an appellative of some great monster, and in itself does not mean serpent or fish, though it is used for both (Ps. civ. 25, 26; Job. iii. 8); therefore, the addition of serpent in Isaiah is necessary. The figure of the serpent biting the horses' heels (Gen. xlix. 17), referred to Dan in Scripture, cannot be applied to him according to Dr. Goldziher, with whom Dan has a solar character. He would, therefore, be "tempted to conjecture that it originally referred to a non-solar figure, perhaps to Levi, whose name is synonymous with serpent." "The description of Canaan," says the author, "as a land 'flowing with milk and honey,' points back to the myth of a sun-land; for the myths call the rays of the sun and moon 'milk and honey,' regarding the moon as a bee and the sun as a cow." Dr. Diestel, in his criticism on the German edition (*Jenaer Literaturzeitung*), asks with much justice, Is Canaan the only land where sun and moon are to be seen? besides, the honey is a honey flowing out of trees, and not that made by bees. According to Dr. Goldziher's application of honey and milk, the passage in Isaiah vii. 15, which says that Immanuel will eat butter and honey, ought to be explained by the same mythological idea. Could that be admitted from the prophet who propagates the Yahvetic idea, as Dr. Goldziher states in the ninth chapter of his book? And can all these mythological ideas (we have omitted to mention a great number of them), which include in themselves a large part of the conceptions of poets of various nations, as may be seen from the vast comparative apparatus which Dr. Goldziher has brought together, be the imagination of simple nomads, which were

preserved during the slavery in Egypt and remained still alive after the agricultural settlement of the tribes, and even after all the efforts of the priests and prophets to eradicate them, in order to make way for the monotheistical idea? For Dr. Goldziher admits that all the accounts of those myths were written down during the captivity in Babylon.

We have already mentioned how the author does violence to philology in order to carry out his mythological system. We will particularize the word *Ibrim*, which is simply the plural of *Ibri*, the ethnic form of *iber*. Dr. Goldziher takes it in the sense of nomads, as if it were *Obrim*; or does he refuse to accept the Masoretic punctuation?

Most astonishing is the use he makes of conceptions of non-Semitic and savage tribes, and even those of modern poets. Shakespeare and even Heine are called in to illustrate Hebrew mythology. The help of the Arabic tradition (M. Derenbourg, in his criticism on the German edition, *Revue Critique*, 1876, No. 40, says: "Quand donc nous débarrasseront définitivement des auteurs arabes, comme source pour l'antiquité juive?"), which is certainly mostly derived from the Jews, and the Agadah, not only the early one of the Talmud and Midrash, but even those of the tenth to the fifteenth century—is also invoked. We shall quote only a few instances. "Alexander's history," says the author, "was combined with the solar myth, which is proved by the fact that Arabian tradition gives Alexander a sun-name, the variously interpreted Dûl-Karnein = the Horned, i. e. the beaming." Now the above-mentioned Arabic word represents simply the two horns in Daniel viii., which are applied to Alexander the Great. Or does Daniel speak of the sun-god? Everybody knows how the Agadah is a composition of the day, and in no way based on tradition; a rabbi applies for his purpose, rightly or wrongly, any story or saying he may have heard. With Dr. Goldziher, however, a rabbi of the fourth century knew traditionally that Balaam was lame in one foot, because it suits the idea of the Devourer which Balaam represents; but when a contemporary says in the same page that Samson was lame in both feet, which does not suit a sun-hero, then Dr. Goldziher considers it "an inference drawn in virtue of one of hermeneutic principles of the Agada." Can such an arbitrary judgment be accepted? As to Yannes and Yambres, the two councillors of Pharaoh (2 Tim. iii. 8; Midrash Vayyosha), and the Arabic tradition concerning the daughters of Lot, the reader should refer to M. Derenbourg's above-mentioned review of the German edition.

Here we finish with the period of the nomadic mythology, representing the fight of the rainy sky or night against the sun, repeated over and over again under a variety of figures, quite unintelligible without the help of a forced etymology and remotely connected mythological conceptions. The author considers in the seventh chapter how the Hebrews abandon nomadism and settle in Canaan—at least, as he observes, the greater part of them, for two tribes and a half, according to Numbers xxxii., prefer to remain in a nomadic state. In this, as in the following chapters, it is possible to follow the author with more confidence, although not without some restric-

tion. It may be conceded to the author that the Hebrews adopted laws and usages from the conquered tribes—this, indeed, results clearly from several passages of the prophets—and assistance for art and trade was derived from the Phœnicians, and their alphabet was adopted. But that the Hebrew religion, when it developed into religion out of the mythological state according to Dr. Goldziher's view, was modelled on that of the Canaanitish tribes, we doubt very much. That the institutions of the priests (Kohen) and judges (Shoftim) and the sacrificial rules were borrowed exclusively from the Phœnicians has been denied by most eminent scholars. The passage in the Psalms (cvi. 34), "but we mingled among the heathen and learned their works," is certainly made too much of by the author. That the *Elohim* idea is exclusively Canaanitish we fail to see; at least, there is no instance to show that this word was used by those tribes; we find *elyon*, *él*, *Shaddai*, but not *Elohim*. "The myth," says Dr. Goldziher, "became converted into religion or into history; the figures of the myth become either gods and god-born heroes, or ancestors of the nation to which the myth belongs." He goes here into detail about Abram becoming Abraham; the old mythological incest of Lot's daughters is made the cause of the origin of two Canaanitish tribes, the Ammonites and the Moabites, and so on. But the author does not mention what became of Reuben and Bilhah, and how the children of Judah and Tamar became the ancestors of the beloved dynasty of David. Another point ought to have been developed by the author. He says, with much justice, in reference to his views,—

"The law described in chapter iv. would require that, after settlement in town and adoption of agricultural life, the part of the Hebrew myth which was not yet turned into religion should be subject to a development corresponding to the transition from nomadic to agricultural life, by which the solar figures, the victors over darkness and storm, take up the position of honour and sympathy always accorded to them by the agriculturist."

Nothing of the kind happened; the dark night figures remain in the later tradition the prominent persons; Abram and Jacob are the pride of the nation; Isaac the laughter almost disappears. How can this be explained?

The eighth and ninth chapters, which consider "the commencement of monotheism" and "the prophetism and the Yahveh religion," will be followed with great interest. The prophets evidently fight for the Yahvetic idea against the Elohist, and if they are unable to extirpate the latter, at least they try to subordinate it to the former; but that they were the creators of Yahveism must be doubted, for the author calls prophets with Renan "les prophètes écrivains," and not the seers. If he gives up the form *Yehoseph* for "Yoseph" (Joseph), and *Yehoshua* for "Yoshua" (Joshua), as an argument for the existence of the Yahveh idea at an early period, saying "that it was introduced by theocratic writers," we may be allowed perhaps to quote *Yehonathan* (Jonathan), son of Saul, or *Yehoyada*, a priest in the time of David, who are certainly not of those names which a theocratic writer would have altered willingly.

The tenth chapter treats of the Babylonian

captivity, where the canon was drawn up, and where the struggle between the sacerdotal and the prophetic ideas was brought to a compromise. Here the author describes Babylonian and Persian influence in the redaction, and is of opinion that the cosmogenic chapter as well as the deluge are borrowed from Assyrian documents—in one word, composed entirely during the captivity. The story of the garden of Eden was, according to him, also written at Babylon, for, he says, "in defining accurately the geographical position of the first three rivers, the fourth is simply mentioned as *Perath* (Euphrates), being their own river, and not requiring any further designation." This is certainly a plausible argument; but, if the third river, *Hiddekel*, represents the Tigris, the definition "that is it which goeth towards the east of Assyria" would be superfluous for a writer at Babylon. In speaking of false etymologies which gave existence to ancient stories, such as the Greek *byrsa* for the Semitic *Biretha* in the story of Dido's ox-hides, the author quotes the name of the town *ἱππος*, or the lake of Gennesareth, which is a corruption of *haiifa*, "shore"; the Arabs, he says, directly translated *ἱππος* into *Kalat al-Husn*, *husn* being horse in modern Arabic. Dr. Goldziher, being so fond of the Agadah, ought rather to have quoted an older authority, viz., the Talmudical name of a town near Tiberias, called *Susitha*, certainly derived from *sus*, "horse," and probably identical with *ἱππος* (see Neubauer, 'Géographie du Talmud,' p. 238). The book concludes with several Excursuses and an Appendix containing the translation of Dr. Steintal's two essays, viz., the original form of the legend of Prometheus and that of Samson, which last may well be called Dr. Goldziher's *Grundschrift*.

In spite of our disagreement with the author's opinions, especially in the early mythological part, and in spite of his unmethodical mode of Biblical investigation, at which he hints in the following passage—

"As it is not the object of this book to write the history of the composition of the Biblical literature, I cannot enter into an exposition of my views of the reduction to writing and piecing together of those literary fragments which compose the Pentateuch, including a justification of those views"

(but surely with this exposition he ought to have begun, and thus he would have spared himself useless labour)—the book is full of curious and valuable information; for, as has been already stated, the author has made the most, perhaps too much, of all possible treatises and essays on mythology and the early and late traditions of various sects, not even neglecting the latest poets. It must be confessed that a great part of the transliterated quotations from Oriental authors are tiresome and useless. The Midrash or the *Kitâb al-Agani* being printed, we do not see the use of repeating the texts. Without an index it would be difficult to find one's way in such a chaos of matter as the book contains; we have, therefore, to thank Mr. Martineau for supplying the English edition with one. We need not speak of the excellence of the translation, Mr. Martineau being already favourably known as a translator from the German.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Weavers and Weft, and other Sotries. By the Author of 'Lady Audley's Secret.' 3 vols. (Maxwell & Co.)

Mar's White Witch. By G. Douglas. 3 vols. (Samuel Tinsley.)

Mr. Charlton. By the Author of 'Anne Dysart.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Spoken in Anger. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

A Nile Novel. By George Fleming. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

The Woman that Shall be Praised. By Hilda Reay. (Samuel Tinsley.)

A New-Fashioned Tory. By "West Somerset." (Same publisher.)

MISS BRADDON has not lost her knack of writing sensational stories, as is proved by 'Weavers and Weft,' the first in the series before us. Nor to our taste is the product of her art more pleasant than of old, though nothing in point of style or diction can be urged against it. But the narration of all the evils which befall a luckless girl who makes a mercenary marriage under pressure, and the history of the growing deterioration of an undisciplined sensualist, whose passion is not strong enough to keep him faithful, though sufficient to drive him into the extremity of causeless and base suspicion, are at best unprofitable studies. There is something in all the characters, except Sir Cyprian (to whom Constance ought to have had the courage to be faithful), which just makes them come short of the calibre necessary for actors in a tragedy. The heroine is too timorous and yielding; her rival, the fleshy, chestnut-haired representative of wickedness, too commonplace; and Gilbert Sinclair too mean and contemptible to give dignity to the drama. The artifice of stealing Constance's child, in order to punish her for Gilbert's disloyalty, savours of clumsiness as well as improbability; and James Wyatt, the scheming lawyer, is too selfish and self-satisfied a man to have made the astonishing bargain with Mrs. Walsingham, which she so coolly breaks. The minor tales in these volumes are written as well as the first, and, with the exception of 'John Granger' and 'Levison's Victim,' have nothing very gruesome about them. 'Christmas in Possession' and 'Sir Luke's Return' are amusing bits of farce. On the whole, in spite of drawbacks, there is an undeniable amount of entertaining reading in the book, which shows more instances of good character-drawing than is usually seen in novels of incident.

'Mar's White Witch' is rather above the average. It is not original, nor powerful, but the stuff of which it is made has been creditably and pleasantly worked up. There is a good deal of what is simple and natural about the characters, and, without making them too nearly perfect, the author has kept quite clear of the crimes and sentimental vices by which we were formerly merely disgusted, but are now bored. Few writers absolutely fail in their heroines. There is always something not unattractive about what Mr. Browning calls a "good gay girl" developing into a devoted and honourable wife; but the picture can be easily suggested, and is always more or less successful if it can be saved from being insipid. Nor is there anything commendable in a passable delineation of the husband who

has married a girl brought up in a Highland glen and ignorant of society, and finds that she does not altogether come up to his expectation when he brings her back to his friends. As is very often the case, the secondary characters are the best. Mrs. St. George, a fascinating but sensible woman of the world, is well imagined and consistently drawn, though we get rather tired of her "butter-tinted" hair. A scene between her and the man who had disgracefully jilted her is perhaps the best thing in the book. The author seems to have taken the trouble to think out the situation and the motives of the two people, and so has avoided the exaggerated outbreak we might have expected. The inevitable misunderstanding between husband and wife arises out of his jealousy of a friend and near neighbour. Things get worse by his running into debt, and also returning to his affection for Mrs. St. George, who encourages him in order to eventually have her revenge in laughing at him. The mistake here is that the wife is perfectly patient throughout, and the estrangement arises solely from a misunderstanding. It would have made a better story if there had been something to forgive on both sides. In one little point Miss Douglas appears not to know the ways of society. She makes a husband and wife, who go out to dinner, come into the drawing-room arm-in-arm. It may be a mere slip, and would have been scarcely worth noticing, but that, oddly enough, George Eliot made the same mistake in 'Daniel Deronda' with Mr. and Mrs. Grandcourt.

'Mr. Charlton' sets us thinking once more upon the origin of the custom which puts novels into three volumes. Of course it is mainly a publisher's question now. But there must have been a time when it was not so; and it has sometimes occurred to us that there may be something satisfactory in a tangible obedience to Aristotle's dictum about a beginning, a middle, and an end. The only advantage which is derived from the arrangement is the dreary consolation of certainty. The three volumes of the ordinary novel invariably represent the three degrees of comparison in a reverse order. This is the case with 'Mr. Charlton.' But we can hardly say that the first volume is good, though by comparison it is best, for it is spun out to such an inordinate length that the little bit of goodness it contains is diluted till it is nearly lost. Still there is some merit in it. The story opens well, and the description of an old château in south-eastern France is short and vivid. The author seems to be unable to trust to herself, and to have other people's books constantly in her mind. She is apparently a student of Miss Broughton, though she has not the same taste for "risky raciness." When she wanders in a slough of sea-side gossip about curates, there is a touch of Dr. Maurice Davies in her writing. Whatever merit the story might have had is lost in padding, the production of which has its natural effect. Every bit of the writer's spirit evaporates till nothing but the padding remains. At the best of times the author of 'Anne Dysart' is not a very careful writer. She says, "Major Leveson had known Mrs. Vandaleur, as well as her husband, intimately in the days of their mutual youth," and talks of the "mutual

expenses" of a husband and wife. But she has more grave faults than those of careless or ignorant language. The whole story is a failure. The figure of Mr. Charlton is not elaborated at all, and, after the lapse of the unconscionable number of years over which the action is spread, his character is the same bare outline it was at the beginning. The conclusion is postponed till the reader's interest is effectually destroyed, and is then brought about by a contrivance which is almost ludicrously lame. There is no need to spare blame in this case, because the author has obviously taken no pains to lay down any plan for her story. She has written it hurriedly, and, what is worse, her main object is to fill out the regulation number of pages.

It might be a good exercise to write out a clear account of what takes place in 'Spoken in Anger'; but, as far as we can see, there is no other good to be extracted from the book. It is horrible to think that there are people who can find any pleasure in describing a career of villainy merely because it is villainy, and led by the son of a duke. The author's style is suited to a story which runs on in an atmosphere of fast rowdiness, swagger, and vulgar slang, crime and baseness covered with a mere film of false sentiment.

It is so difficult now to find a fresh scene and subject for a novel that Mr. Fleming may be congratulated on his choice. The description of the country is everything that could be desired, and shows a cultivated mind and artistic tastes. We are never wearied by too much learning, yet a good deal of information is given acceptable to all who love knowledge, but have not made a special study of Egyptian antiquities. The latter are, however, only incidental to the story. The plot is very simple. The style, however, is American, not English.

Perhaps the most difficult novels to criticize are those straightforward narratives of commonplace, wholesome everyday life, which eschew sensationalism, and flirt with a plot as though there were some ill-defined danger in making too much of it, which stray demurely from drawing-room to garden, and so with renewed appetite back to the drawing-room again, which trip from event to event, through long prim alleys of conversation, culling many a pretty blossom by the way, and dallying with their beauty and scent, like a girl who has been brow-beaten over a botany book, and takes her revenge in private by forgetting all but the colour and perfume of a flower,—narratives, in short, which have no ambition to dazzle or excite, but are the simple records of simple occurrences, written down by the rapid pens of romancers, generally of the fairer sex, who know their mother-tongue sufficiently, their own capacities fairly, and their own minds well. The difficulty of the criticism, in the case of such books as these, is chiefly to measure praise so as not to mislead either author or public into supposing that the terms "good," "pretty," "well written," "attractive," "readable," and the like, are used in the same sense in which they might be used of a totally different class of novels. Miss Hilda Reay, for instance, could not do herself a greater injustice than by wishing to have 'The Woman that Shall be Praised' compared with a story by "Ouida." She would fall far behind Ouida in the special qualities which

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have made that writer popular; and Ouida could not have written this story. Miss Reay is manifestly young, or rather new at her work, for stiffness is more or less evident throughout. She is also unemancipated (which she may accept as a compliment), for many of the "good" passages of her story read something like what one used to find in Miss Yonge's earlier works. It would seem as if the authoress had determined to get on with her manuscript on Sundays, and had compromised matters with her conscience by going into a Scriptural vein on those occasions only. These are the principal weaknesses of the book, which (with the reservation aforementioned) may be pronounced decidedly well written, attractive, and readable. In fact, we like the story, in spite of the plot being a familiar one, and the incidents a little namby-pamby. The characters stand out as if they had been pondered over and worked at; the circumstances are fresh and natural; the style is pure, and the thoughts refined. As we have said that the authoress is unemancipated, we must do her the justice to add that she bids fair to cast off her shackles; for she is not too fastidious to make her nineteenth-century picture as faithful as she knows how to make it, even in her Sunday instalments.

In 'A New-Fashioned Tory' there is more plot, with less repose; abundant sensationalism, with less probability; perpetual stir and mystery, in language less pure, and with conceptions less refined. The hero of the story is a sort of prose Romney Leigh, rich in reminiscences of the author of 'Yeast.' Coming unexpectedly into possession of a fine country estate, he begins to revolve plans for the total abolition of poverty; and the neighbouring squires having (for the purposes of the novel) unreasonably concluded that he is a stiff-backed Tory, and humbly invited him to represent them in Parliament, he turns round upon the deputation with a stream of invectives against all their most cherished institutions. After this he goes utterly to the bad, and, becoming president of a secret society in London, is appropriately chosen by lot to assassinate the Prince of Wales. He is balked in his patriotic attempt; but the failure earns for him the sympathy of a wonderful old Tory baronet, and a declaration of love from one Adeline Leynaire, who is doubtless glad to change a name which must have caused her a good deal of unhappiness. Long before the author bids farewell to the "dear reader" (in the second person) "who hath followed me thus far," he has proved to his own satisfaction that the natural goal of every Englishman who carries philanthropy to excess is a desire to shoot the Heir Apparent; that his natural punishment is to have his house burnt down, à la Romney Leigh; and that his natural consolation is a rich and lovely wife, and an old age of arrant Toryism.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

UNDER the title *A Visit to Japan, China, and India*, Mr. R. N. Fowler has published, through Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., a not very accurate account of some hurried journeys made in the years 1875 and 1876. Few people would care to read the book a second time, as it contains no fresh information, and the "questions of public interest" discussed might perhaps have been dealt with more effectively at home. 12,000*l.* a year salary, with another 3,000*l.*, or thereabouts, for entertainment

money, are the emoluments enjoyed by the Governor of Madras. We cannot, therefore, endorse Mr. Fowler's view that "national gratitude is eminently due to the Duke of Buckingham" for devoting his life, at great sacrifice, to the interests of the Madras Presidency. Names of persons and places are, of course, continually misspelt. Writers of travels should at least exert themselves, by reference to maps, army lists, gazetteers, and so forth, to avoid giving currency to inaccuracies of this sort. Gambling-houses were not licensed in Hongkong "for the sake of a revenue," but for wholly different reasons. On page 172 we are told, "On Monday, the 24th, I called on the Viceroy (Lord Northbrook), the Bishop, and Sir Richard Temple, late Finance Minister, and now Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. . . . The Bishop appeared in health, and received his guests with genial hospitality," &c. It is easy enough to put a volume together with materials of this sort. The native prisoners in an Indian gaol are truly described as "wretched," but why sin against good taste by hazarding the further statement, that they have "no hope hereafter"?

MESSRS. KELLY have sent us the third edition of *The Upper Ten Thousand*, a book which has been much improved by the enlargement of its scope, in accordance with a suggestion made by this journal. Further improvements might very easily be introduced. For instance, in most of the entries the marriages are indicated; but when a person has been left a widower this is usually not shown. A good deal of space has been saved by contractions, and the process might be carried further. The lists have been corrected with Messrs. Kelly's usual promptitude and exactness.

MESSRS. WARNE & Co. have added to the "Chandos Classics" a handy reprint of Sale's *Koran*, which, just at the present time at any rate, is likely to meet with readers.

MESSRS. MITCHELL & Co. have sent us the issue for 1877 of *The Newspaper Press Directory*, a work of reference which becomes yearly more necessary to journalists. The present number contains one or two useful additions. There is a list of the papers that ceased to exist in 1876. The proportion of mortality seems to have been greatest in Wales. There is also a list of papers started during the year, and a directory of the leading Continental journals. It would be well if the provincial French press were not so entirely ignored.

WE have on our table *An Elementary German Grammar*, by E. L. Naftel (Longmans).—*What is Vital Force?* by R. F. Battye (Trübner).—*The Amateur Mechanic's Practical Handbook*, by A. H. G. Hobson (Longmans).—*The Whole Familiar Colloquies of Desiderius Erasmus*, translated by N. Bailey (Hamilton, Adams & Co.).—*The Life of Chopin*, by F. Liszt, translated by M. W. Cook (Reeves).—*Savage and Civilized Russia*, by W. R. (Longmans).—*The Spirit of the Age* (Bemrose).—*and Theocritus*, by C. Wordsworth (Bell). Among New Editions we have *A Short and Practical German Grammar*, by H. Apel (Williams & Norgate).—*The Aryan Origin of the Gaelic Race and Language*, by Rev. U. J. Bourke (Longmans).—*An Elementary Treatise on the Differential Calculus*, by B. Williamson, M.A. (Longmans).—*On Rest and Pain*, by J. Hilton, edited by W. H. A. Jacobson (Bell).—*The Various Contrivances by which Orchids are Fertilized by Insects*, by C. Darwin, M.A. (Murray).—*British Manufacturing Industries*, edited by G. P. Bevan (Stanford).—*Handbook of the Slide Rule*, by W. H. Bayley (Bell).—*Life of Mahomet*, by Sir W. Muir, (Smith, Elder & Co.).—*Twelve Years' Study of the Eastern Question in Bulgaria*, by S. G. B. St. Clair and C. A. Brophy (Chapman & Hall).—*Domestic Service for Gentlemen*, by R. M. Crawshaw (Quebec Institute).—*Domestic Economy*, by Mrs. W. H. Wigley (Murby).—*Individual Liberty*, by G. Vasey (Burns).—*The Book of the Thames*, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall (Virtue & Co.).—*Helen's Babies*, by their latest Victim (Mullan).—*Hillesden on the Moors*, by R. M. Kettle (Weir).—*The Science of Spiritual Life*, by Rev. J. Cooper (Low).—*The Book of Church Law*,

by Rev. J. H. Blunt, M.A., revised by W. G. F. Phillimore (Rivingtons).—*Sermons*, by J. B. Mozley, D.D. (Rivingtons).—*Twenty Short Allegorical Sermons*, by W. A. Gray, M.A., and B. K. Pearce, M.A. (Parker).—*Bible Lays*, by J. Longmuir, A.M., LL.D. (Simpkin).—*A Child's Book of Religion*, compiled by O. B. Frothingham (Low).—*The Gospel of the Childhood*, by E. M. Goulbourn, D.D. (Rivingtons).—*and The Vision of God*, by H. Allon, DD. (Hodder & Stoughton).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Creswell's (Rev. R. H.) *Prayers for the Laity*, 16mo. 2*l.* 1*l.* Cunningham's (Rev. Wm.) *Dissertation on the Epistle of St. Barnabas*, cr. 8vo. 7*l.* 6*l.* Fifty-Third Chapter of Isaiah according to the Jewish Interpreters' Texts, edited by Ad. Neubauer, cr. 8vo. 1*l.* 5*l.* Fifty-Third Chapter of Isaiah, Translations by S. R. Driver and Ad. Neubauer, cr. 8vo. 12*l.* Psalms (The), with Introduction, &c., by Rev. A. C. Jennings and Rev. A. H. Lowe, Books 1 and 2, in 1 vol. 10*l.* 10*l.* 3, 4, and 5, in 1 vol. 10*l.* Saul of Tarsus, or Paul and Swedenborg, by a Layman, 10*l.* Texts Misquoted and Misapplied, by R. C. L. B., 18mo. 1*l.* 6*l.* Venn's (Rev. J.) *St. Paul's Three Chapters on Holiness*, 7*l.* 6*l.*

Law.

Pollock's (F.) *Digest of the Law of Partnership*, 8vo. 8*l.* 6*l.*

Poetry.

Burns's (Robert) Works, Edited with Notes by W. S. Douglas royal 8vo. 15*l.* 1*l.*; large paper, 4*l.* 2*l.* 5*l.* Echoes of Foreign Song, by Author of 'A Month in the Camp before Sebastopol', 12mo. 3*l.* 6*l.* Hood's (Thomas, the younger) Poems, Humorous and Pathetic, cr. 8vo. 6*l.*

History and Biography.

Annals of England, School Edition, Vol. 3, 12mo. 2*l.* 6*l.* Baxter's (W. E.) *Domesday Book of Surrey*, 4to. 2*l.* 6*l.* Imp. Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, &c., edited by W. Smith and H. Wace, Vol. 1, royal 8vo. 3*l.* 6*l.* Gesta Romanorum, translated by Rev. C. Swan, 12mo. 5*l.* (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.) Karl the Great (Emperor), Life of, translated from 'Eginhard' by W. Glaister, 8vo. 4*l.* 6*l.* Lecky's (W. E. H.) *History of European Morals*, 2 vols. 16*l.* Royal Masonic Cyclopaedia of History, &c., edited by K. R. H. Mackenzie, 8vo. 2*l.* 1*l.* mor.

Geography.

Markwell's (J.) *Senior Geography*, cr. 8vo. 3*l.* 6*l.*

Philology.

Bywater's (I.) *Heracliti Ephesi Reliquie*, 8vo. 6*l.* Caesar's Commentaries on Gallic War, Book I, with Notes, &c., cr. 8vo. 5*l.* (Analytical Series.) Chaucer, *Tale of the Man of Law*, edited by Rev. W. W. Skeat, 12mo. 4*l.* 6*l.* Earle's (J.) *Book for the Beginner in Anglo-Saxon*, 12mo. 2*l.* 6*l.*

Science.

Bell's *Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression*, 12mo. 5*l.* (Bohn's Artists' Library.) Booth's (J.) *New Geometrical Methods*, Vol. 2, 8vo. 1*l.* 8*l.* Denny's (N. B.) *Folk-Lore of China*, royal 8vo. 10*l.* 6*l.* Dühring's (L. A.) *Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin*, 30*l.* Fleming's (C.) *Clinical Records of Injuries and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs*, 8vo. 14*l.*

General Literature.

All the Year Round, Vol. 17, new series, royal 8vo. 5*l.* 6*l.* Birdie and her Dog, with other Natural History Stories, 3*l.* 6*l.* Braddon's (Miss) *Weavers and Weft*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 3*l.* 6*l.* Braddon's (Miss) *Joshua Haggard*, 12mo. 2*l.* 6*l.* Bradshaw's *Railway Manual for 1877*, 12mo. 12*l.* 6*l.* Brooke's (R. S.) *Recollections of the Irish Church*, 4*l.* 6*l.* Encyclopædia Britannica, Part 19, 4to. 7*l.* 6*l.* Export Merchant Shippers of London, &c., 1877, 8vo. 12*l.* 6*l.* Hono and Haha, their Adventures, by Sabilla Novello, 2*l.* Jenkins's (E.) *Devil's Chain*, cheaper edition, cr. 8vo. 2*l.* 6*l.* Jordan's (Wm. L.) *Remarks on the Recent Oceanic Explorations*, 8vo. 4*l.* Murdoch's (A. G.) *The Laird's Lykewake*, cr. 8vo. 4*l.* Pine Needles, by Author of 'Wide Wide World', 12mo. 2*l.* 6*l.* Riddell's (Mrs.) *Above Suspicion*, 12mo. 2*l.* 6*l.* Sayle's (L. C.) *Law of Racing*, cr. 8vo. 2*l.* 6*l.* swd. Scott's (Sir W.) *Waverley Novels*, Library Edition, Vol. 11, 8*l.*

'BALLADS AND POEMS.'

IN Mr. Russell Smith's catalogue of books for this current month of March, 1877, I find entered as No. 1058 a copy of my 'Poems and Ballads' published eleven years since by Moxon & Co., and here announced as "the ORIGINAL EDITION, containing pieces not afterwards reprinted"—and priced accordingly at upwards of three times its original cost. There never was any such edition. It is only because I now for the first time see this preposterous little lie in actual print, under the mistaken warrant of a name so long and so justly respected among bookbuyers and booksellers as that of Russell Smith, that I now for the first time think it worth while to snuff out a report which I never before imagined that any man of sense could believe or that any man of credit could repeat. There is not one "piece," there is not one line, there is not one word, there is not one syllable in any one copy ever printed of that book which

has ever been changed or cancelled since the day of publication. I write this with a copy open before my eyes, bearing on the title-page the imprint of Moxon & Co., and differing otherwise from the copies which bear the imprint of the late Mr. Hotten, or of his successors, Messrs. Chatto & Windus, in no single point whatever beyond the correction of one letter, and that one Greek, at p. 84 (ψ for φ), where the word ψυχάριον (occurring in a citation from Epictetus) had been stupidly misprinted φυχάριον. If any collector thinks this variation of text worth upwards of one pound sterling disbursed in good English money, he seems to me more envious for superfluity of cash than commendable for sufficiency of sense. But if henceforward any man buys or sells a copy of the volume now before me, on the understanding that it contains any other letter not contained in any later issue, the purchaser will find himself to be a dupe, and the vendor will know himself to be a swindler.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

"MUGHALS" VERSUS "MONGOLS."

Ormonde, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Feb., 1877.

I AM very sorry to have raised the ire of the author of 'Mongols Proper,' which commences with a tropical downpour and ends in a Scotch drizzle; but, having carefully read his observations on my criticisms, I find nothing in them to alter. I would, however, in reply, solicit the favour of your inserting a few lines, which shall be my last.

Mr. Howorth does not appear to understand what I mean by the "Turkish language," which does not matter materially here. I do not pretend to understand "Mongol," nor have I ever seen the "native Mongol chronicle of Ssanang-Setsen," on which Mr. Howorth, through the sole medium of a foreign translation, so much relies, and so often quotes, but which Mr. Vassilief, Mr. Howorth's own oracle on the subject, at the St. Petersburg Congress, declared "could not be relied upon for events anterior to the fifteenth century."

Of Turks and Tatars in South-Western Asia, and the names of Turk, Tatars, and Mughals being similar, more anon. What is unknown to Mr. Howorth is "extraordinary."

The author of 'Mongols Proper,' when it suits his purpose, sneers at the whole of the Muhammadan writers—who are all Persians to him—who wrote in the Persian language long before the "saga-loving" Ssanang-Setsen was born, as "second-hand authorities," when, at the same time, he himself knows not a single word contained in any of them. In his book he quotes seven Muhammadan writers, five of whom wrote in Persian, one in Arabic, and one in Turkish, but he has access to a portion of them solely through foreign translations, and has the assurance to assert that they "are the chief Eastern authorities for Mongol history," just because no others are accessible to him. This is an astounding piece of news for Oriental scholars; and no more Persian histories need be translated. I may as well close my translation at once, and burn the sheets already printed. Portions of the seven "second-rate authorities"—these "muddy streams"—referred to, which are third- or even fourth-rate to him, he extracts bodily and puts into his book; but, in the whole of "this dross of Persian authors," he will neither find "Mongol," nor "Jingis," nor "Khulagu," nor the like. Honey, forsooth!

The "great Raschid" did truly take his account of the Mughals from the Altān Daftar, and from the oral traditions of the Mughals, and, therefore, we must credit him with being able to spell the name of the people he wrote about; and if he did not know how to spell Mughal correctly, it follows that he could not have known how to spell other names, but he is not accessible to Mr. Howorth.

I do not care a rush how Ssanang-Setsen spells, or is said to spell, Hū'ākū or Kubilāe. The words, in the "great Raschid," who was born in the reign of Hū'ākū, and who was in the service of Hū'ākū's son and successors, are حولاکی and قولاکی, and I defy all the Ssanang-Setsens in Mughalistan to make kh out of ح, or kh out of ق. They are two distinct letters, as different as east from west, and yet both

are turned into kh! Where Von Hammer got his "Chulagu" from I cannot conceive; ch (چ) is a totally different letter; in fact, it is the first letter of the Chingiz Khān's name. Mr. Howorth seldom spells a name twice in the same manner. Here we have "Jiyaghati," in his 'Mongols Proper' it is "Jiyaghatu," a mere slip of the pen, of course, but it so happens that the first letter of that name is Kh (خ), and because the dot was put under instead of over by a careless copyist, the letter has been mistaken for چ, j. There is no gh in the word. The name of the Mughal sovereign is Khaikātū.

The different modes of spelling the name of the Chingiz Khān's eldest son Mr. Howorth will find in my translation when it is finished; and he will also discover how large was the Mughal element in the armies of "Jingis," and some other matters of importance which he would have much liked to have known of before, not contained in his "chief Eastern authorities for Mongol history."

I am not surprised that my paper on the descent of the Turks did not take with the "Holy" Rūs at St. Petersburg. There was nothing Slavish in it, and some Turks had about that time made themselves felt at Djunis. Mr. Howorth will, however, find it at length in the last section of my translation of a "second-hand" Persian historian, with considerable additions; and I may add that the histories from which it is taken are quoted. In that tradition there is not a single name of any of the "old patriarchs of Islam," nor of "the old heroes of the Koran," with the exception of Yāfīs, son of Nūh, who is also one of the "old heroes" of Holy Writ.

I do not know whether Elliot ever made such a statement as that Timūr—I beg pardon, "Timur-lenk" of the professors—was not descended from the Nūyān, Karāchār, but I am inclined to doubt it.

I know nothing of any people called "Kallajes," and, consequently, I have no "material for illustrating their origins." I know only of the Khalj tribe, also called Khalji, whose name is written with the letter kh even in the "dross of Persian authors" on which D'Ohsson founded his history, the "main-pillar" upon which Mr. Howorth has so much relied. D'Ohsson is, of course, "a scholar of much wider repute" than I can venture to think myself. I lay no claim to Persian scholarship. I only passed the highest examination test in Persian, in the East, not in "Ecotia," thirty years ago, and have cultivated it ever since, and can read, write, and speak it, and lay claim to know it critically; but I say that Pahluwān does not mean a herald, but a champion, a hero, a wrestler, a strong man, &c. If the extract from D'Ohsson is correctly given, he did not understand the passage in the original. It is "Chāūshes, with red staves, and the Pahluwāns," that is, "the Pursuivants with red staves, and the Champions," &c. The Pahluwāns had nothing to do with "red arrows" or staves.

I have again to state that I am not correctly quoted by Mr. Howorth, whereby I am made so "frequently to offend." At page 263 of my translation I have a note in which occurs, "the remaining vassals of Kādir Khān [called Kadr Khān by our author and some other writers]," &c., and this passage is a specimen how capital is sought to be made out of these "forms of a well-known Turkish title." Now Kadr is a pure Arabic word, and Kādir is the adjective derived from it. So much for "the well known Turkish title." There are thousands of Kādir Khāns in India, but they are not Turks. The title is solely a Musalman one. I can only wonder that a writer who had all the "honey" at command should have quoted my translation and my notes so often, much less that he should have deigned to apply for information respecting "Jingis" and others to one who has "the audacity to sneer at professors," and has only access to "second-hand authorities," that is to say, the original histories. On which side is the "audacity," I wonder?

No such name as "Mogul Khan" will be found in anything I have ever written. Such incorrect words occur only in 'Mongols Proper.'

I am much flattered, truly, by Mr. Howorth's "admirable" opinion on the conscientiousness and thoroughness of a portion of my translation of the Tabakāt-i-Nāsiri, but then he knows nothing whatever of the original, which is one among the "dross of Persian writers," and I take it at its value. I am well aware it has many blemishes. Might not an opinion on the subject come with more modesty from an Oriental scholar?

As to his "suggestion" respecting a translation of the "great Raschid," he appears to forget that he is one of "certain muddy streams a far way off," and a translation could be of no use to a writer who has succeeded in reaching the "real honey" in the shape of the childish blue-greyish-wolf-like absurdities of the "saga-loving Ssanang-Setsen" who leaves his readers occasionally in "a fix."

In conclusion, I would observe that "the audacious critic" has also had the audacity to criticize Mr. Howorth's book when necessary in his translation; and that, considering the facts of the case, he may leave to your readers to pronounce on whose side "the arrogant and dogmatic tone" predominates.

H. G. RAVERTY.

SHELLEY'S "VICTOR AND CAZIRE."

THE notice of this book in the eighth volume of *The Poetical Register* was by no means unknown. Mr. Kirby, of Great Russell Street, has (or certainly had) the volume in his collection of Shelley books, and knew that it contained the notice; Mr. Leicester Warren has both the book and the knowledge; and I have long had both myself; but it has not yet helped any one of us to find the lost "Original Poetry," by Victor and Cazire." Mr. Rossetti, also, I understand, has been for years acquainted with the review of "Victor and Cazire." I should not have thought the review worth offering to your readers by itself, and have merely saved it as an item for a Shelley bibliography; but, as your better judgment decides otherwise, I may as well add to the information sent to you by Mr. MacCarthy that, in a catalogue of poetical works for 1810-11, appended to the reviews in the same volume of the *Register*, there are the two following entries:—"Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson; being Poems found among the Papers of that noted Female. 8vo.;" "A Poetical Essay on the existing State of Things." Whether the second entry has any weight in establishing the existence of the "Poetical Essay," I cannot pretend to decide; but, from the fact that the "Margaret Nicholson" volume (a 4to.) is catalogued as an 8vo., I should doubt whether much weight can be attached either to this record or to the description of the "Victor and Cazire" book.

In *The Poetical Register* for 1803 (the third volume of the publication, issued in 1804) there is the following epigram, signed "P. S.":—

Whenever God, for his mysterious ends,
Press'd by all evils, destitute of friends,
Presents a Chatterton to human view,
The Devil conjures up a Walpole too!

As small bibliographical facts are in question, it may be worth while to contribute even such a crumb as that, in *The Brighton Magazine* for May, 1822, there is a review (with extracts) of 'The Necessity of Atheism' and the 'Declaration of Rights,' headed thus:—"1. The Necessity of Atheism. 12mo. p. 13. 2. Declaration of Rights. Foolscap Sheet"—a heading which furnishes us with a note of the size of the pamphlet connected with Shelley's expulsion from Oxford. I do not offer this fact as "hitherto unknown," because, having known it a long time myself, I think it likely that others know it also; but I never saw it mentioned anywhere.

H. BUXTON FORMAN.

I COULD wish that Mr. MacCarthy had looked around ere he precipitately sent his letter to you. It seems to me he must have been pretty well the only Shelley student unaware of the review of "Victor and Cazire" volume in *The Poetical Register*. It has long been known to me, and I believe I was an early discoverer, as the best public

authorities, Messrs. W. M. Rossetti and H. B. Forman, and several other Shelley students, were made acquainted with it through myself. May 1 add, the whole eight volumes abound with literary interest, and are well worth a good look through.

JOHN R. P. KIRBY.

SALE.

AMONGST the important Books and Manuscripts sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, on Thursday in last week, were a few of considerable rarity. A copy of the *Arte de Labacho*, 1478, being the first work on Arithmetic printed, fetched 21l. Manilius *Astronomicum*, editio princeps, 9l. 9s. Lucretius, editio princeps, 7l. 5s. Eutropius, editio princeps, 8l. 15s. Vindelin de Spira's 1470 edition of Cicero's *Offices*, 15l. 15s. Bessarion *adversus Calumniatorem Platonis*, editio princeps, printed by Sweynheim and Pannartz in 1469, and containing probably the earliest specimen of Greek printed characters, 8l. 5s. Bewick's *Æsop*, on large paper, 10l. 17s. 6d. Home's *History of the Rebellion*, illustrated, 55l. Gould's *Birds of Great Britain*, 5 vols. 55l. Palæontographical Society's *Publications*, 17l. 15s. Civil Engineers' *Proceedings*, 23l. 15s.; and Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, with the rare *Slip of Arms*, 10l. 14s. The sale produced 1,501l.

'KISMET.'

5, Arundel Street, Strand.

THE following note is appended by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. to their advertisement of 'A Nile Novel,' which they announce as "now ready":—"This novel was announced in October, under the title of 'Kismet: a Nile Novel.' Another novel, by a different author, also called 'Kismet,' having been published since, it was thought better to alter the title as above." The other novel, "called 'Kismet,'" which is from the pen of Mrs. Newton Sears, is published by us, and it is possible the public might imagine from Messrs. Macmillan's note—though we can well understand that no such imputation is sought to be conveyed by that firm—that we, being aware that a novel called 'Kismet' was announced as being in the press, took advantage of such announcement to borrow the title for a book we were about to publish. But the fact is, we were entirely ignorant of Messrs. Macmillan's announcement, and did not know that another book, bearing the same title as ours, was about being published by them until after our 'Kismet' had been fully published, copyright registered, and the book subscribed at the different libraries.

It is natural to suppose, apart from higher considerations, that, had we been aware of the announcement, we would not have run the risk of publishing in January a book with a title which, being announced in October, might be published and copyright entered any time prior to our own.

REMINGTON & CO.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. G. BELL & SONS have in the press, for publication at Easter, a volume of Songs, Ballads, and Stories by Mr. William Allingham.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON has a new volume of poems in the press, entitled 'Proverbs in Porcelain,' and consisting mainly of a series of tiny lyrical dramas. A fourth edition of Mr. Dobson's 'Vignettes in Rhyme' is also in preparation.

THE forthcoming Memoir of Lord Abinger, which we mentioned some time ago, will contain, besides a short autobiography, some interesting letters and a few of his most characteristic charges.

THE long-promised work, 'The Prince of Wales's Tour in India,' by Dr. W. H. Russell,

written under the sanction of His Royal Highness, who is said to have looked at some of the proof-sheets, is now in the binder's hands. The book is illustrated by Mr. Sydney P. Hall, who accompanied the Prince. It will contain thirty full-page, and more than forty smaller wood engravings, by Mr. J. D. Cooper, and the frontispiece is a permanent photograph of His Royal Highness.

MR. CHEYNE, of Balliol College, Oxford, is preparing a handbook to the Old Testament for the use of intelligent readers who desire help in the study of the Bible as a literature. It will be in the form of a narrative, but divergent opinions of the best scholars will not be neglected. Without any parade of learning, it is hoped that many points of criticism may be brought to some solution. Preliminary questions, such as the state of the text, the growth of the Canon, and the bearings of Assyrian and Egyptian researches, will be briefly treated in the Introduction.

MRS. MACQUOID is engaged on a series of papers, to be called 'Among the Yorkshire Abbeys,' which will appear in one of the magazines. Mrs. Macquoid's next book, 'Through Brittany,' will be published shortly.

A SMALL quarto volume, of a local and antiquarian character, entitled 'Lydiat Hall and its Associations,' has just been published. The Rev. T. E. Gibson, "priest of our Lady's Church," Lydiat, is the author. Lydiat Hall is situated in the northern part of Lancashire, near Ormskirk. It has always been in the possession of Roman Catholic families, its present owner being Mr. Thomas Weld Blundell, of Ince. In times of persecution it was often a place of refuge for professors of the Roman Catholic faith. The present work consists of two parts, antiquarian and religious. It is a privately printed book, and does not pass through the hands of the booksellers. Mr. Gibson contributed some matter of interest to the last edition of Baines's 'History of Lancashire,' published several years ago.

THE members of the Chetham Society have just held their annual meeting in the auditorium of the Chetham Hospital, Manchester. Mr. James Crossley, who presided over the meeting, at the conclusion of the proceedings expressed a hope that the City Council would assent to the proposal which had been submitted to them for devoting the old Town Hall to the purpose of a Free Reference Library.

MR. JAS. CROSTON, F.S.A., the historian of Samlesbury, will shortly issue a history of Haddon Hall, in Derbyshire. In addition to an architectural description of this interesting building, the volume will contain a good deal of genealogical and other information respecting the Vernons and other possessors, derived chiefly from the Haddon muniments, the Chancery, Patent, Quo Warranto, and Hundred Rolls; Calendars of Inquisitions, Writs of Dower, Heralds' Visitations, &c. The work will contain plans of the Hall, and be further illustrated with engravings and a series of twenty photographs prepared by Mr. Alfred Brothers, F.R.A.S., of Manchester.

THE library of the late Prof. Tischendorf has just been sold to Messrs. Williams & Norgate for the Free Church College of Glasgow.

THE bill for raising the limit of expenditure

on Free Libraries and Museums, from one penny to twopence in the pound, does not meet with universal approval amongst those interested. The General Purposes Committee of the Manchester Corporation decided last week not to support it, on the ground, that (Manchester having no Museum) a penny rate was quite sufficient, and that, therefore, those towns which felt the want of more funds might be left to fight their own battle. It is to be hoped that this example may not prevent the small boroughs, which most need, and which can often best afford, a larger rate, from petitioning in favour of the bill.

MESSRS. WARNE & Co. will this month republish, in their 'Companion Library,' cheap editions of six novels by Mr. Joseph Hatton, including 'Christopher Kenrick' and 'The Valley of Poppies.'

THE Rev. George Hill, author of 'An Historical Account of the Macdonnells of Antrim,' and editor of the Montgomery Manuscripts, has in the press 'An Historical Account of the Plantation in Ulster at the Commencement of the Seventeenth Century (1608-1620).' The materials of the work are drawn chiefly from the rich collections of State Papers recently calendared, and from unpublished documents to which Mr. Hill has had access. The book will include original records of many Irish, English, and Scottish families.

PROF. DE GOEJE, of Leyden, writes to us (March 1): "The Tabari-undertaking" (mentioned in our columns) "is making progress. Dr. D. H. Müller, of Vienna, will go to Constantinople, in a short time, in order to collate those portions of the text, which have to be printed first. The Prussian Government and the Academy of Berlin gave us a liberal subvention." We see in the last issue of the *Journal Asiatique* the following statement, emanating from the Council of the Asiatic Society in Paris: "Une somme de 2,000 francs sera mise à la disposition du comité de publication du Tabari, à titre de souscription, pour un nombre d'exemplaires équivalent à ladite somme." We have heard nothing about English contributions. Will the Universities wait for the commission?

OMER KHAYAM, so popular in England through Mr. Fitzgerald's translation, has attracted the admiration of a lady, who is preparing an edition of the Persian text with an English translation. There is already an incomplete edition, based upon one manuscript, by M. Nicolas, with a French translation. Mrs. Cadell has collated the printed text with five MSS., viz., two at the British Museum, two in the Bodleian Library, and one at All Souls' College, Oxford. She informs us that she has collected 820 *rubayat*, going about under the name of Omer Khayam, whilst Mr. Fitzgerald has only 101 verses in his edition of 1872. Of course she will have to be careful in her statements about genuine and interpolated verses. Mrs. Cadell's translation, as we are told by Dr. Ethé (Professor at the University College at Aberystwith, who is, perhaps, the best living Persian scholar for poetry), is a good one, and keeps close to the Persian text. We are sorry to say that that is not the case with Mr. Fitzgerald's verses. They are no doubt admirable in English, but only a small part of them are a faithful translation of the Persian text. We understand

that M. Schefer, Director of the École Orientale at Paris, possesses old MSS. of Omer Khayyam. Mrs. Cadell will, we hope, be able to see those MSS., and thus give a standard edition of the lovely epigrammatist.

THE Early English Text Society has had three important books undertaken for it lately. Mr. Frederic D. Matthew, of the New Shakspere Society's Committee, will bring out next year an edition of all the hitherto inedited English Prose Works of Wycliffe. Mr. Sidney J. Hertridge will edit William of Nassington's 'Mirrour of Life,' in the northern dialect, from John or Waldby's 'Speculum Vitæ.' Mr. Henry Cromie, of Clontarf, will edit the great Troy Book, a unique version, in the handsome Laud MS. 595 in the Bodleian Library. Both Mr. Hertridge and Mr. Cromie are members of Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. W. Wilkins has promised the New Shakspere Society a paper 'On the Seasons of Shakspere's Plays.' He believes that certain plays bear on them the plain marks of the seasons at which they were written.

MR. SKEAT has nearly ready for the Clarendon Press School Series another volume of selections from Chaucer, which includes the Man of Law's Tale, the Pardoner's Tale, the Second Nun's Tale, and the Canon Yeoman's Tale. In the notes are several entirely new explanations and remarks, due to original research.

MR. C. HENRY DANIEL, of Worcester College, Oxford, has set up and printed with his own hands, on choice thick paper and in genuine old type, a curious seventeenth-century satire, in the form of a sermon, on the text "We are fools." The MS. is in the library of Worcester College, and must belong to a time before 1649 A.D.

THE Rev. H. N. Hudson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has now his new edition of Shakespeare ready for the press. Mr. Hudson is favourably known in the United States by his school editions of select plays, and his 'Shakespeare's Life, Art, and Characters.'

THE new volume of the Sal-Namsh, or Turkish Official Calendar, is treble the accustomed size, and bristles with tables and statistics. Besides the list of Sultans appears, for the first time, a list of the Grand Viziers from the reign of Sultan Orkhan, A.H. 728, down to Midhat Pasha, who was supposed to have been the last of these imperial lieutenants.

THE Vestry of St. Pancras have secured the services of Mr. F. T. Cansick to make a faithful copy of every inscription now remaining on the monuments in the historical churchyard of Old St. Pancras and the cemetery of St. Giles. Such a record ought to be of value to students of history.

ON Saturday last, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, a copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, although wanting Ben Jonson's verses, and having portions of several leaves in fac-simile, sold for 161*l*. In the same sale, the old oak chair noticed in this journal a fortnight ago was purchased for 45*l*. by Mr. Godwin, editor of the *Builder*.

SIR GEORGE DUCKETT is bringing out an enlarged edition of 'Duchetiana.' The book has a special reference to the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, and

Lincolnshire. Among the pedigrees of extinct and existing families will be found those of Warren, Lancaster, De Coucy, Vaux, Everingham, &c. Further acquaintance with the Dodsworth MSS. in the Bodleian Library has induced Sir George Duckett to add an Appendix containing notices of the Windsor family before the reign of Henry the Fourth. From this family spring the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Kildare and Desmond, the present Duke of Leinster, and the existing families of Carew, Duket, Grace, and Gerard.

THE Council of Foreign Bondholders has founded a prize in the London University as a memorial of the late Mr. Gerstenberg.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON sold, on Tuesday last, 'Jerusalem: The Emanation of the Giant Albion,' by William Blake, with one hundred engraved plates. The copy was a fine one, half bound in crimson morocco, and fetched 100*l*.

MR. TAYLOR'S (of St. John's College, Cambridge) book, entitled 'Sayings of the Jewish Fathers, comprising Pirke Aboth and Pereq R. Meir, in Hebrew and English, with Critical and Illustrative Notes, and an Account of the Cambridge University Manuscript of the Mishnah, from which the Text of Aboth is taken,' will be out in the course of next month.

SCIENCE

A Text Book of Physiology. By M. Foster, M.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

A Course of Elementary Practical Physiology. By M. Foster, F.R.S., assisted by J. N. Langley, B.A. (Same publishers.)

A NEW and comprehensive text-book of physiology, which can lay claim to any originality in its method of treatment, is so seldom introduced to the student of biology or of medicine that Dr. Michael Foster's work deserves the special attention of both, as it is certainly by far the most important addition to the general literature of the science which has appeared in this language since the first edition of Kirke's 'Manual' was published. Dr. Gamgee's translation of the fifth edition of Hermann's 'Elements' is the only work which can compare with this text-book.

During the last few years the science of physiology has passed through a most pronounced phase of its history. From being little more than a mere collection of hypotheses strung together by a few fundamental data, it has entered the stage of experimental verification and multiplied deduction. The laboratory, with the revolving cylinder, has replaced the bedside of the patient and the unaided eye; whilst deductive reasoning, instead of generalization, is the prevalent method of thought on the subject. That the general tendency of this change is in the right direction is not to be doubted; nevertheless we cannot help thinking that the want of rapidity in the progress of the science demonstrates but too clearly how little brain power of the highest quality is directed in its ways.

If we attempt to classify the means at our disposal for arriving at physiological results, we find that we may divide them into those derived from the study of anatomy and of pathology, of therapeutics, of the human body in health, of the lower animals, and of the chemistry of organic substances. Our present

knowledge has been derived from all these sources, and what appears to us to be the individuality of the present-day science of the schools is that it almost entirely ignores, or places strangely far in the background, all these methods, with the exception of the two last mentioned. If Dr. Foster had devoted more attention to therapeutics, his experience would never have allowed him to say that "it is doubtful whether substances in solution can be absorbed by the skin when the epidermis is intact." And, if his surgical experience had stood him in better stead, when studying the rapidity of the renal secretion, he would have directed the attention of the medical student—for whom the work is intended—to a case of epispadias, rather than to a canula inserted into a ureter of a dog.

In his Preface the author tells us that "in physiology, as in other sciences, there is a zone of strife where truth and error mingle in conflict, and where the results of yesterday have power because they are new. But in physiology, no less than in other sciences, this agonosphere is merely the envelope of a solid nucleus of acquired truth, which year by year grows larger at the expense of its more fluid and gaseous wrappings." Nevertheless, that the test of time is not always to be relied on has been very recently shown by the fact that a doctrine advanced by Du Bois-Reymond, and, according to Dr. Foster, well within the agonosphere of strife, namely, that "a living muscle exhibits natural muscle currents altogether similar to the natural nerve-currents, but far more powerful," has been seriously impugned by Dr. Burdon Sanderson in a communication read in December last before the Royal Society.

The stethoscope, the pleximeter, and the thermometer are all physiological apparatus which have shed immense light upon the science. But for their employment it is not necessary that a laboratory should be at hand; and what we notice in Dr. Foster's work is that extra-laboratory facts are mostly dealt with in a general and comparatively superficial manner, at the expense of the electrometer, the recording lever, and the '75 per cent. solution of common salt—all laboratory paraphernalia. So much is this the case that almost all the most important facts adduced by Dr. Foster, considered in their significance according to his estimate of them, may be learned by combining a study of his smaller 'Course of Elementary Practical Physiology' with that of one of the older text-books.

Notwithstanding this somewhat one-sided view taken by the author, no one must imagine that the new volume is not immensely valuable. It is clearly written, most logical in its arguments, and full of the most suggestive hints for workers at the subject. The accounts of the coagulation of the blood, of the vascular mechanism, and of the digestive process, surpass any with which we are acquainted, both in lucidity and in conciseness; whilst the introductory chapter, in which the analogy between the protoplasmic unit and the complex higher organization is worked out, forms the most perfect starting-point for the student of biology. Whether the suggestion that "there can be little doubt that the changes in the protoplasm of an amoeba which bring about its peculiar 'amoeboid' movements are identical in their

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fundamental nature with those which, occurring in a muscle, cause a contraction" is justifiable, may be doubted; and it is difficult to avoid thinking that, as "it is the duty of a teacher to bring his pupil to that which is fixed and sure," the surmise is, for educational purposes, almost too much within the range of pure speculation.

Discreetly we think, histology and anatomy are omitted, for "in the presence of Quain's 'Anatomy,' there is no need for a physiological treatise to repeat . . . what is there said so well." The chemical facts referred to are also conveniently placed together in an Appendix, which further enables the student to study his physiology, uninterrupted, in the pages of this most attractive of manuals.

The 'Course of Elementary Practical Physiology' may be looked upon as an introduction to the much larger 'Handbook to the Physiological Laboratory.' The subject being of such recent origin, there must necessarily be much difference of opinion as to what should be introduced, and what omitted. It is impossible not to feel that every pupil should know something of human anatomy, or considerably more about the structure of the lower vertebrata than the work contains, before he commences to undertake the experiments and dissections therein explained; even more than is to be found in Prof. Huxley's 'Elementary Biology,' where nothing higher in the scale than the Frog is described. Physiologists seem to overlook the fact that an acquaintance with anatomy is as essential to their clear-thinking as is the structure of the steam-engine to the locomotive engineer.

In conclusion, we feel sure that all physiologists will thank Dr. Foster for the way in which, contrary to preconceived notions, he has had the boldness to bring forward a modification of our views as to the value of the data at our disposal, and has incorporated new views of the subject in a work designed for the use of students.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE Marquis de Compiegne, we regret to hear, has died from the wound received in a duel, which he fought on the 22nd ult. with a German commercial clerk. The latter had placed his arm round the waist of a lady whom the Marquis had escorted to a masked ball given at the Opera-house of Cairo. The Marquis, on returning after a temporary absence, struck the unsuspecting aggressor a blow in the face, and, declining to apologize for this assault, was forced, by an obsolete code of honour, to fight. He chose pistols, and was seriously wounded in the shoulder.

Dr. Junker, when last heard of (on the 18th of November), was at Lado, preparing for an excursion to the Makaraka country. He has made valuable zoological and ethnographical collections on the Blue Nile and Sobat.

The German African Association propose to despatch Dr. Nachtigal to the West Coast of Africa, to continue the work of exploration begun by Hoyerer, Pogge, and the late Herr E. Mohr. Another traveller of the Association, Dr. von Barry, is still at Ghat, having not hitherto been able to penetrate into the Hogar country on account of disturbances there. He proposes eventually to proceed to Timbuktú by a more southerly route. Dr. Pogge is at present on his estate in Mecklenburg, putting his diaries in order, and arranging his valuable natural-history collection.

An *Inhaltsverzeichnis*, a classified index to Petermann's *Mittheilungen* for the years 1865-74, is in the press, and will be issued in a few days. In the course of these ten years no less than 380 maps and plans have been published in that valuable geographical periodical.

Herr K. Zieppritz has earned the thanks of geographers by having unearthed the diaries and surveys made by the late M. E. de Pruyssenaere, a Belgian naturalist, who died on the 15th December, 1864, near Karkog, on the Bahr el azrak. They have been published as a supplement to Petermann's *Mittheilungen*, and constitute a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Egyptian Sudan. The map is based, to a large extent, upon De Pruyssenaere's astronomical observations, itinerary surveys, and bearings, and is a vast improvement upon our older maps of that region.

At the meeting of the Franklin Institute in January, Mr. F. M. M. Beale offered the following: "Whereas a bill is at present pending before Congress, asking aid in carrying into execution the scheme of Capt. H. W. Howgate, of the Signal Service, for reaching and exploring the region about the North Pole on the plan of colonization." It was resolved, "That the Franklin Institute approve of this plan, not only for its economy, but for its apparent practicability, and believe it to be the most feasible plan yet offered."

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 1.—Dr. Hooker, President, in the chair.—The list of names of candidates for election was read.—The following papers were read: 'On the Magnifying Power of the Half-Prism as a Means of obtaining great Dispersion, and on the general Theory of the "Half-Prism" Spectroscope,' by Mr. W. H. M. Christie; 'Note on the Electrolytic Conduction of some Organic Bodies,' by Dr. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe; and 'On the Protuberant Filaments from the Glandular Hairs on the Leaves of the Common Teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*),' by Mr. F. Darwin.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 1.—F. Ouvry, Esq., President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for a ballot, no papers were read.—The following candidates were elected Fellows: Sir P. de Malpas Gray Egerton, Bart., Rev. G. D. Bourne, Messrs. G. H. Blakesley, R. S. Ferguson, O. Field, and D. C. Bell.—The President called attention to a bill now before the House of Lords to authorize the destruction of certain papers in the Record Office declared to be worthless, and a resolution was passed suggesting to the Council the need of great caution in exercising this authorization, as it was extremely difficult to decide that a given document was not, or might not hereafter prove to be, of genealogical or historical value. It was suggested that, instead of reducing such documents to pulp, it would be more prudent to offer them for sale, so that they may fall into the private collections of those who were interested in the names or events recorded.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 2.—Sir S. Scott, V.P., in the chair.—The recent death of the late Mr. Talbot Bury was mentioned, one of the oldest members of the Society, and a *résumé* of his labours given.—The reply of Sir James Hannen to the memorial addressed to him by Lord Talbot de Malahide on the part of the Institute was read. The period for the inspection of wills will be extended from 1700 to 1760 for purely literary purposes.—A fine collection of Oriental armour was exhibited by Mr. Henderson. Amongst the several arms was a battle-axe from Oude, a Persian shield, richly damascened in gold, with horsemen engaged in the chase, and a shield of rhinoceros skin, this last having formerly been in the museum of Lord Canning.—Mr. W. Niven lent a thimble, found at Pershore, in Worcestershire, of rough manufacture, with a curious imitation of windows on its upper part.—Mr. Micklethwaite considered it twelfth century work, and not of Danish origin, as had been previously suspected.—A brass rubbing came from Mrs. Gwilt, and proved to be a memorial from Syon Nunnery at Isleworth. The same lady also exhibited a coloured engraving of the city arms of Grosseto, taken from a tablet in the Church of San Lorenzo at Florence.—Three small intaglios, two set in gold seals, the other in a ring, and a cameo having a comic or satyric

mask perforated at the mouth, of unknown date, came from Mr. S. Tucker.—A memoir on the famous statue the Venus de' Medici was read by Mr. A. Hartschorn, who had prepared a life-sized drawing of the same, and who also produced four original drawings by Nollekens, executed in 1770, each having his autographic attestation on the back.—Mr. Oldfield made some observations relative to the name of the sculptor, whom he supposed to have been Cleomenes.—Mr. Waller suggested as possible the execution of the head of the figure by a later hand.

LINNEAN.—March 1.—Prof. Allman, President, in the chair.—Messrs. R. Gillies, H. Goss, M. Moggridge, and Dr. A. Gunther were elected Fellows, and Dr. M. C. Cooke an Associate of the Society.—The embryo of *Diospyros embryopteris*, Pers., upon the fruit of which species Gaertner founded his genus *Embryopteris*, was exhibited by Mr. W. P. Hiern. He explained how that the immature fruit was gathered in India for the sake of the tannin contained, and hence the probability of Gaertner's having been misled as to the true structure of the seed and imperfect embryo, which Mr. Hiern now correctly describes.—Dr. M. Masters brought before the meeting a series of specimens illustrative of what is commonly known as "burrs" or "witch knots." The examples exhibited were collected by Mr. Webster, gardener to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Some of these productions were illustrations of dimorphism or bud-variation, probably reappearance of latent ancestral characteristics or disjunction of parental forms usually amalgamated. Others, doubtless, owed their origin to some injury to the terminal bud, subsequent hypertrophy of the branches, and excessive development of adventitious buds. The injury was frequently the result of insect puncture, as in the case of the birch, the "burrs" on which had been lately discovered by Miss E. Omerod to be produced by a species of *Phytopus*; at other times it was the result of parasitic fungi or of injury consequent on frost, the wounds caused by birds, the action of wind, &c.—An important communication 'On the Flora of Morocco (*Spicilegium Floræ Marocane*)' was read by Mr. J. Ball. By a sketch-map he pointed out the peculiar physical features of the territory penetrated at several points by Dr. Hooker, Mr. G. Maw, and himself in 1871; and he mentioned how that Morocco, though within but a few days' sail of London, was in many respects a *terra incognita* to Europeans. Mr. Ball gave a lucid historical account of what little had been done by earlier botanists: Zanoni, 1675; Spotswood, 1673; and Broussonnet, 1790-9, the collections of the latter having been distributed to several European botanists, and here and there incidentally noticed by them; Cavanilles, of Madrid, temporarily securing to Spain a fair share of honour by publications in the scarce periodical, *Ann. d. Ciencias Nat.* M. Cosson had lately been working Broussonnet's material, deposited in the Montpellier Museum. Ochousboe, Danish Consul at Mogador, commenced in 1801, but left unfinished, a Flora of Morocco. Jackson (1899), in his account of the empire of Morocco, has noticed the curious Cactoid *Euphorbia*. Mr. P. B. Webb, in a short visit (1827) to Tangier and Tetuan, discovered a new genus of *Cruciferae*. Between 1840-70 several Frenchmen touched at various points, and the 'Pugillus Plantarum' of M. Boissier contains merely a germ of future work. The Rev. Mr. Lowe contributed to the Linnean Society, in 1860, a list of plants observed by him at Mogador. But, notwithstanding the preceding labours, a mere tithe of the Flora has yet been worked out, and almost nothing satisfactorily. Mr. Ball in 1851 attempted to reach the higher summits of the lesser Atlas, but the disturbed condition of the district obliged him to desist. M. Balansa was likewise repulsed in 1867 (though fortunate in collecting a number of new and remarkable species); but Mr. Maw was more successful in 1869. Messrs. Hooker, Maw, and Ball's routes in 1861 were then pointed out and detailed, and technical description of the plants

Pat. United Service Institution, 3.
Society of Arts, 8.—'The Native Indian Press,' Dr. G. Birdwood.
— Philological, 8.—'The Serbian Language and its Dialects,' Mr. W. R. Morfill.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Armenia and Ararat,' Dr. J. Bryce.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Effects of the French Revolution upon English Literature,' Prof. H. Morley.
— Physical, 3.—'Certain Experiments with a large Induction Coil,' Mr. W. Spottiswoode; 'Modification of Mance's Method for Measuring the Resistance of Batteries,' Mr. O. J. Lodge; 'Some Points which have a Bearing on the Theory of the Photographic Image,' Capt. Abney.

Science Gossip.

THE Government Grant Committee of the Royal Society finished, last week, their scrutiny of the applications received by them, and they will now forward their list of recommendations to the Council on Education, with whom the final decision rests. Would it not be advisable that this list of recommendations be published before the Council comes to a decision? The list should be sent to the learned Societies who are interested in this question, and their criticism might be solicited.

MR. GILL'S application for 500*l.* to enable him to observe the coming opposition of Mars (the most favourable opposition which will occur in this century) has, we learn with regret, been refused by the Government Grant Committee of the Royal Society. The application was supported by the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, and was specially recommended by the Astronomer Royal. The Committee suggested that a special application should be made to the Treasury for the sum, which is tantamount to requesting the Government to increase their grant from 5,000*l.* to 5,500*l.* This is not a good method of inaugurating the "Endowment of Research."

THE small planet, No. 162, discovered by M. Prosper Henry, at Paris, on the 21st of April, 1876, has received the name *Laurentia*. The three discovered this year, Nos. 170-172, have not yet, as far as we are aware, been named.

MANY papers of considerable interest are to be read at the meetings of the Institute of Naval Architects on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th inst. Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., intends to follow up his first letter to the *Times* on Naval Administration, in a paper in which he will treat in detail the subject which he there broached, of the disadvantage of the great variety of existing types in our ironclad navy. The fighting power of the merchant ship in naval warfare is to be brought forward by Mr. N. Barnaby.—Captain Grenfell will contribute a paper on cast iron, wrought iron, and steel for armour plates, which is likely to open up a discussion upon the recent experiments at Spezia; and hydraulic gun-carriages are to be treated of by Lieut. Razkaroff, of the Russian Navy, according to whose designs Messrs. Easton and Anderson have lately built a naval gun-carriage. Mr. E. J. Reed will give a paper on citadel ships of the *Inflexible*, *Diado*, and *Dandolo* classes. The subjects of safety valves, the stability, strains, lengthening, and launching of merchant steamers, besides such minor points as anchors, rudders, boats, &c., are included in the programme of the meetings.

THE Exhibition of Ship Models, which the Shipwrights' Company is going to hold this year in Fishmongers' Hall, will be opened on the 28th of May next. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. Sedgwick Woolley, has already received numerous applications from intending exhibitors, although it has only been advertised about a week. Among those invited to assist in awarding the prizes are: Messrs. Sanuda, Barnaby, W. Froude, C. H. Wigram, Waymouth, Lewis, Kelson, and S. Williams. The list of classes issued does not comprise all classes of vessels, as it is intended, if this year's exhibition is successful, to make an annual affair of it. The prizes, in money and value, are announced to be nearly 400*l.*

At the meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society on February 26, a paper was read by Mr. Creighton 'On the Order in which the secreting and the conducting parts of an Acinous Gland appear in the Individual Development, and in the Succession of Animals.'

A PUBLIC meeting, to consider the Report recently issued by the committee appointed by the President of the Local Government Board upon the disposal of town sewage, will be held on Wednesday next. The chair will be taken by the President of the Sanitary Institute—the Duke of Northumberland.

THE names of fifty-seven candidates for election are now up at the Royal Society. No additional names can be received for the present session. The selection of fifteen to be recommended for election will take place, as usual, next month.

FINE ARTS

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is OPEN DAILY from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*s.* Catalogue, 6*d.* ROBT. F. M'NAIR, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' and 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM' (the latter just completed), each 31 by 22 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' House of Caiaphas, &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1*s.*

Titian: his Life and Times, with some Account of his Family. By J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle. 2 vols. (Murray.)

(First Notice.)

No such gap has existed in the history of Art as that which is filled by the present volumes. There have been biographies of Michael Angelo and Raphael by the dozen, thus showing the wide sympathy which is felt for at least two of the four great masters. As to Leonardo there exists more wonder than sympathy; his triumphs bewilder most men, and there is not enough known about them or him to attract that attention which is bestowed on Buonarrotti, Santi, and Titian. Titian's art is for every man's eye, and yet, till a few years ago, nothing better was attainable in English than Sir Abraham Hume's weak compilations, or Northcote's undigested pillage from Ticozzi. Jacobi and Ticozzi together could not make a book, and if one of them was more ignorant of Art than the other, it was Ticozzi, who patched together the *Vite dei Pittori*. Considerable masses of documentary evidence had been gathered by more than one hand to serve the purposes, as it now appears, of MM. Cavalcaselle and Crowe, but whether in English, French, Italian, or German, nothing beyond collections had been made, and, as to the history of the personality of Titian, it had to be brought into shape, and it must be admitted that, had it been derived from these materials only, it would have been a cold, imperfect, and to no small extent an incongruous whole. While there was plenty of criticism on the pictures of Titian, this had been evolved, for the most part, from the inner consciousness of amateurs, or moralists like Rio. Apart from collections, the only book about Titian possessing an independent value was Mr. Gilbert's praiseworthy account of the Cadore country.

Everything on the subject is now superseded. Here will be found, in a digested and orderly form, all the materials gathered by Jacobi, Cadorn, Bermudez, Sandrart, Hume, Gachard, Pungileoni, Morelli, Lorenzi, Campori, and others, and additional information of great value derived from the letters found at Simancas, letters from Titian, Charles the Fifth, Philip the Second, and others. These are printed for the first time, and supplement the details given in Sanuto's notes, Campori's and Ronchini's cor-

respondence. The portrait of Titian has thus been constructed anew, and the writers—

— might be proud to see the dim
Abysmal Past divide its hateful surge,
Letting of all men this one man emerge.

That the figure of Titian differs less than might have been expected from the conception hitherto formed of him indicates no defect, but the reverse, on the part of MM. Crowe and Cavalcaselle. They have not drawn a hero, but a Venetian born in the fourth quarter of the fifteenth century, who of his own choice had many deplorable companions, and was, in some important respects, not a whit better than he should have been. A man who enjoyed himself for nearly ninety years in Venice, could not fail to become a very different person from Michael Angelo or Raphael. So far from being moulded in an heroic shape, the figure of Titian is meaner, if not smaller, than we were wont to imagine,—a curious, jobbing, bargaining, somewhat shifty and condescending genius mocks the splendour of the traditionary form, superb as it was, so that the tradesman is discoverable among the velvets and jewellery, and we are hardly shocked to find the Venetian doing, saying, and writing things which none of the other three great painters would have thought of, or could have thought of. The reader will not admire the art of Titian less than before; indeed, he will enjoy it more than ever, for, thanks to our authors, our sympathies are brought to bear on it in a way impossible hitherto; but closer knowledge disenchant us about the man. Of course, much of this sort was known long ago; but now, when for the first time the facts stand before us, the whole bearings of the matter are incomparably more impressive, and, so to say, picturesque, than ever.

As to criticism, nothing of a comprehensive and consistent character had appeared before now on Titian's pictures, although, as we have said, many admirable detached essays have been written, but most of them untechnical. Here is as complete an account as industry could furnish, a series of digested analyses of pictures due to Titian, uncertified and questionable pictures, and of those not by the master. So large are these lists that, so far as we have found, the only considerable picture ascribed, on reasonable grounds, to Titian that is not mentioned here is the magnificent 'Portrait of Martin Bucer' at Temple Newsam. In fact, the criticisms are only too terse and trenchant, too bold, being sometimes necessarily made hastily, but they are always worthy of the highest respect, on account of the unexampled experience of M. Cavalcaselle, whose opinions are, we suppose, represented here. In the majority of cases, it is impossible not to agree with what is said; the exceptions are few, yet sometimes one cannot help recalling a description of Dr. Waagen standing in an English gallery, and vexing the soul of his host by pointing to "old master" after "old master" with the ejaculations, "Còpiè! còpiè! còpiè!"

Former productions of the eminent gemini of Art-criticism and Art-history have been painfully defective in style. Their great works on Italian Painting are often uncouth; they are, strictly speaking, little better than books of reference, terrible to students who love to continue that which is frequently an unreason-

ably hard task; in fact, *readers* of these large and otherwise able works are very few indeed. Probably criticism on this very obvious shortcoming has compelled the authors to make some approach to good literary work. The result is praiseworthy, and 'The Life of Titian,' which, by the way, is easier to handle than the topics formerly treated by the authors, because it forms a continuous subject, is fairly pleasant reading, and one goes on from chapter to chapter without fatigue, led by the sequences of the story and the care of Mr. Crowe, who deserves all credit for the change of manner.

There is an unusual amount of purely historical matter, all of which bears strictly on the "times" of Titian, and serves to illustrate his career. Thus we see him among his contemporaries, rivals, patrons, friends, and pupils,—the Bellini, his family, Bembo, Borgia, Ariosto, the Doge Grimani, the Gonzagas, Aretino, Pordenone, Charles the Fifth, and Philip the Second—two very vividly painted figures, the artist's neighbours of Cadore, and Venice, monks and public officers—the one class employing him, the other grumbling at his neglect to perform his contracts, the Farnese, Sansovino, and the Popes, Antonio Perez, the picture-dealers who plagued and paid him, and the Treasurers who did not pay him. In these volumes, too, are traced the innumerable steps in the career of the man himself, from the house in the Arsenale at Cadore, where he was born in 1477, to that plague-smitten chamber at Venice, where, August 27, 1576, he expired, just before the mob broke in and plundered it, while the authorities were preparing funeral honours for the glory of Venetian painting.

The book opens with an excellent and spirited sketch of ancient Venice—a sketch which casts much, if not novel, light on the rise of Art in that city, the causes which affected its course, or, strictly speaking, retarded its development. Every one knows that at one time the City of the Sea had so little artistic spirit, that portraits of the Doges formed the highest efforts of her painters. In truth, it is wonderful how a people who were always luxurious and addicted to trade should have remained so backward in art-matters as the Venetians did till about 1400, whilst the rest of Italy was more or less distinguished in design. In 1400, when the Hall of the Great Council was to be decorated, the authorities employed G. da Fabriano and V. Pisano. From their teachings arose the so-called School of Murano, a very feeble sort of academy, which ruled until J. Bellini and his two sons founded the true Venetian School. It must be admitted, however,—and our authors are not quite just in passing over the matter so lightly as they do,—that there were elements of great value even in the old school which Pisano planted. The growth of the Venetian School, once begun, was so rapid, that, as our authors remark, at the end of fifty years, a dozen able artists were ready for employment. A progress so unusual seemed to threaten as speedy a decay. The key of the movement is indicated with admirable distinctness and considerable force in the following account of the development of the Vivarini and the Bellini, especially of the latter:—

"The Bellini were more subtly gifted than their brethren; they were not mere designers of altarpieces, but masters of portrait, creators of com-

posed pictures, and founders of landscape art. Leaving to Mantegna the more abstruse pursuit of the classical and sculptural, or the discovery of difficult problems in linear perspective, Giovanni Bellini acquired enough of both to suit the purpose of a colourist. Leaving to Crivelli to combine Mantegnesque dryness with Umbrian daintiness, and to the Vivarini the more superficial forms of Paduan realism, he fathomed many, if not all, the secrets of human feeling, and, discarding the mere solemnity of the Byzantine, replaced it by natural delineations, varying from majestic serenity to placid calm, active sympathy, or sunny smile. Nor was it for the mere purpose of giving a superficial richness to his subjects, but with the aim of enhancing interest by the addition of something hallowed by custom and education, that he introduced practicable architecture and coloured ornament in his picture. He pleased the spectator, too, by frequently exchanging the solid and purely imaginary effect of gold ground, or tinted curtains, for that of a crisp white cloud hanging calmly in the atmosphere of a pure blue sky above a landscape of hill and plain. And if we compare Bellini as a beginner with Bellini in a stage of riper manhood, we shall contemplate with wonder the change from a quaint and unreal background of craggy bluffs to the pleasing expanse of verdant plains, quiet lakes, and Alpine mountains."

There is not much novelty in this passage, but it is a capital example of a method of analysis and compact criticism which is characteristic of this book. The choice of phrases is happy. For instance, the "Umbrian daintiness" is, though not quite complete, still, so far as it goes, very apt description indeed. The phrase "practicable architecture" shows appreciation of the matter in question; but it must be admitted that the study of perspective had, thanks to Mantegna, done much to facilitate the progress of the new school in "practicable" representation. It would be difficult to lay too much stress on the influence of perspective on artistic studies at and just before the period in question. The "pictorial mind" was occupied with this matter to an extent which it requires a good deal of reflection on the part of us moderns to understand. Perspective became a passion, and, as in the case of Paolo Ucello, sometimes quite upset the judgment of painters, and led them altogether astray. Still, its influence was all on the side of sympathy with nature, and associated itself with a noble and faithful realism. Its scientific character controlled the imaginings of the designer, and, as it could not be restricted to linear manifestations, aerial perspective, with due disposition of light and shadow, developed fast, and became immeasurably powerful in Venetian art.

What sort of a world Titian entered, and how such a man as he was could employ the resources accumulated by his teachers, may be guessed from the following description of his birthplace:—

"Cadore itself is high, the Castle-bluff, hundreds of feet above the boiling Piave which washes its base. In contrast with the bare crags, which are grey and pale, or radiant with golden light, according as the sun is rising, setting, or overcast with storm clouds, the lower ranges look rich in their coats of verdure; and it is hard to convey, in any description, the mighty impress of a nature so solemn and so grand, so luxuriant in its vegetation, so bare and rugged in its barrenness, so full of variety in its lines and tints. Masses of changing shapes rise in picturesque confusion above each other, and are lost in mist, lying low and sluggish in rifts and hollows. But above the mist, and sometimes mingling with higher clouds, the summits again appear, and shoot with fanciful

boldness into the sky; summits far away from all human habitation; upheaved perhaps in centuries uncounted, as corals from the beds of fathomless seas. Below all these the forms of vegetation are surprisingly diverse. The silver threads of white torrents cut up the mountain sides, or the crystal waters of brooks run rapidly through wooded hollows, or the breadth of the valleys contracts, and from the road which human ingenuity has built on its precipitous sides we look upwards at the sky through a lane of rock, or down the depths at the wilderness of waters that gives out to the ear its never-ending roar—sometimes a bold arch is thrown over a ravine, and the rushing torrent pours headlong down the passes which no human foot can tread. Far up on the cliff, which seems all but inaccessible, we see the battlements of castles, which in bygone days effectually checked the passage of an enemy."

Such is the picturesque background of the youth of Titian. From the ever-varying influences of light, colour, of shadow, of abundant movement, and diverse atmospheric effects, the painter undoubtedly derived many a motive in design; and these early days at Cadore, combined with his life and artistic training, in quasi-Oriental and commercial Venice, ensured the richest possible culture to a peculiar genius, luxurious, laborious, and sensuous to the core. We cannot fail to see in this passage at once the influence of their subject upon the authors, and their obligations to Mr. Gilbert's delineations of Cadore landscape.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

26, Queen Square, March 5, 1877.

My eye just now caught the word "restoration" in the morning paper, and, on looking closer, I saw that this time it is nothing less than the Minister of Tewkesbury that is to be destroyed by Sir Gilbert Scott. Is it altogether too late to do something to save it—it and whatever else of beautiful or historical is still left us on the sites of the ancient buildings we were once so famous for! Would it not be of some use once for all, and with the least delay possible, to set on foot an association for the purpose of watching over and protecting these relics, which, scanty as they are now become, are still wonderful treasures, all the more priceless in this age of the world, when the newly-invented study of living history is the chief joy of so many of our lives?

Your paper has so steadily and courageously opposed itself to those acts of barbarism which the modern architect, parson, and squire call "restoration," that it would be waste of words to enlarge here on the ruin that has been wrought by their hands; but, for the saving of what is left, I think I may write a word of encouragement, and say that you by no means stand alone in the matter, and that there are many thoughtful people who would be glad to sacrifice time, money, and comfort in defence of those ancient monuments: besides, though I admit that the architects are, with very few exceptions, hopeless, because interest, habit, and ignorance bind them, and that the clergy are hopeless, because their order, habit, and an ignorance yet grosser, bind them; still there must be many people whose ignorance is accidental rather than inveterate, whose good sense could surely be touched if it were clearly put to them that they were destroying what they, or, more surely still, their sons and sons' sons, would one day fervently long for, and which no wealth or energy could ever buy again for them.

What I wish for, therefore, is that an association should be set on foot to keep a watch on old monuments, to protest against all "restoration" that means more than keeping out wind and weather, and, by all means, literary and other, to awaken a feeling that our ancient buildings are not mere ecclesiastical toys, but sacred monuments of the nation's growth and hope. WILLIAM MORRIS.

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THE EXCAVATIONS AT MYCENÆ.

A GERMAN Correspondent writes:—"Since the date of Prof. Adler's lecture, given in the *Archæologische Zeitung* (1876, No. 4), more facts have come to light respecting Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenæ. For our latest news we are indebted partly to several small sketches forwarded by antiquarian travellers, and partly to a series of articles published in the *National Zeitung* (1876, No. 601; 1877, Nos. 1, 9, 17, 21). These, written by a judicious eye-witness, agree well in their details with the sketches already referred to.

"The chief of the remains that have lately excited curiosity have all been turned up within 'the stone-ring' found by Dr. Schliemann near the interior of the Lion Gate at Mycenæ. The first objects to be named are two rows of quadrangular slabs, hewn out of a yellowish limestone, and standing apart, upright. These are described as grave-stones. They are covered with reliefs, are rounded off above, and measure, on an average, a metre in width by one and a half in height. The reliefs, low when first carved on the coarse limestone, are much worn and are indistinct. But some slabs show comparatively well their vertical and horizontal waving lines, or are covered with ribbon-like decorations, consisting of spiral and sinuous lines, while others show rude figures of men and animals. The car, the horse, and the driver occur often. On one slab a charioteer drives furiously a *quadriga*, and under the car lies a prostrate fighter. In an upper row on the same slab an animal not defined is chased by a lion. A one-horse car is here and there seen, with a man walking in front, armed with a sword or a spear, and looking backwards. All the figures are shown in profile, and without inner details. Under these slabs—the most curious of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries—five graves have been opened. In these he has found the remains of three bodies, lying parallel with the narrower sides of the graves, and placed about a metre apart from one another. Near the bodies a mass containing gold and silver decorations of weapons and utensils has been turned up. The discoverer's own notion, that the bodies were first subjected to a process of cremation, is disputed; especially with reference to the remains of one skeleton, which, in his own wonderful way, the Doctor has described as 'the remains of Agamemnon.' The upper part of this skeleton is preserved, and has been carefully turned up still covered with its envelope of soft mould, so as to guard it against further injury. The teeth are rather well preserved, but the other bones have greatly decayed. Such is the account given by an eye-witness, but he says nothing about the skin and the hair.

"Among various clay and metal vessels found by Dr. Schliemann, certain clay vases may be first named. These have geometric decorations, such as waving, spiral, sinuous, zigzag, and circular lines, and apparently all belong to a primitive epoch of art. Following Burgon, Semper, and Conze, there are students now disposed to accept these vases as remains of a pre-Homeric time. They form altogether an extensive series, and show several gradations in workmanship. Some are coarse specimens, ornamented only with zigzag and circular lines. Others show figures of domestic animals, here placed singly, and there set in rows. Others, again, show figures that must be called human; among them, warriors unutterably grim, all placed in profile, set in ranks, and stiffly marching onwards. No traces are seen here of the designs made salient in the later so-called 'Corinthian' style of vase-painting; here are no Oriental traits of lions and panthers going in ranks, no fantastic winged figures, and no Assyrian decorative palm-leaves. We have here, apparently, the productions of a primitive time. This impression is left also by many rude figures moulded in terra-cotta, and found in the same burial place. Of these, some are figures of animals, too rudely formed to be defined as to their species, but looking most like the horses and the oxen seen on the vases, though some may be

intended to represent stags. There are apparently no beasts of prey among them; their ornaments are red and brown stripes. The odd notion that the oxen may here represent ancient idols once associated with the worship of a certain 'cow-headed Hera,' is Dr. Schliemann's own, and hardly calls for a word of serious refutation. It remains to be shown, in the first place, that the said goddess ever existed in the imaginations of any antique people. So far as we are informed, she belongs solely to the explorer. To pass to the clay figures called human—here are noticed several grades of completion. Some are small heads rudely shaped, as if by the pressure of a finger, and their only clear details are their large, circular, and painted eyes. There has been now and then turned up a head wearing a rude sort of crown. Instead of bodies we find round or oval discs attached to some of the small heads, and on their discs are seen *mammæ* (or *mamillæ*?), mostly female. These heads and their discs are both ornamented with coloured vertical stripes. In other specimens a waist is shown, encircled with a belt, and there are found also figures of the lower body and the extremities; but here the feet are mostly wanting, and instead we have stumps, turned up so as to suggest the shape either of a sickle or of a half-moon. This half-moon shape the discoverer, in his own odd way, accepts as a symbol associated with the worship of Hera. With equal reason the rounded forms of other clay figures may suggest thoughts of the full-moon, and this too, forsooth, is to be associated with the worship of Hera! Several of the human figures are complete, having their arms shortened, or lying close to the body; but in all the workmanship is very rude. Similar remains have been found in several of the Greek islands, as well as in some ancient tombs of Attica.

"Gold and other precious metals—weighing altogether about twenty pounds—have also been found, mostly in the more recent excavations. The gold ornaments have been generally found lying on or near buried human bodies, and among their *débris* of helmets, weapons, and vessels of various sorts. Among several articles of clothing here discovered, we find these enumerated:—gold belts, or girdles; gold fillets (or 'snoods'!); here and there a fillet found *in loco* (i.e. on a skull); stars formed each of four leaflets (like young laurel leaves); spangles; necklaces, and double-buttons, somewhat like our modern studs for wristbands. These last show on their upper surfaces gold leaflets, and various lines, annular, spiral, and sinuous—such as are seen on the reliefs and on the clay vases already described. Other materials—cloth, leather, &c.—belonging to armour, to articles of clothing, or to the apparatus of burial, have rotted away; but still the gold remains in the articles just named, as in some vestiges of sword-hilts, gold-bound and decorated with golden knobs. There are found, also, certain instruments that for cautious inquirers are still left without any names. They have crystalline, knob-shaped handles, and therefore (apparently) Dr. Schliemann calls them 'sceptres.' A goblet found among the drinking vessels should be noticed. It shows in relief figures of running lions arranged in three rows, and set one above another. The lion here made prominent, as on several clay vessels and on some gold ornaments, was a salient trait in the later Oriental style of Greek art. The design on the goblet is partly like that of the Lion Gate at Mycenæ. A similar design is traced on three slabs, all four-cornered, and apparently all parts belonging to one whole. On one there is a lion placed alone, and on another a lion is striving against Hercules. (If the latter is truly named, it is the only mythological figure here discovered.) On the third of the slabs are seen figures of fighting warriors. Among the various symmetrical designs seen on ornaments are figures of stags, swans, and eagles; two of the last, for example, so linked together as to look not unlike the Austrian or the Russian double eagle.

"It must be regretted that the correspondent

to whom I have referred has not seen 'the golden masks' that have excited so much curiosity. They are made of hammered gold, and are not remarkably thin. One, it is said, has been well preserved. On the evidence afforded by these masks is founded partly a theory supported (as we hear) by Prof. Curtius himself. He ascribes, we are told, to a Byzantine period several of the objects already named, and among them the golden masks. But it should be noticed, on the other hand, that golden masks for the faces of corpses were things not unheard of in ancient times. Two are preserved in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. Considering the depth of their burial, and the general character of the various remains found here, it seems hardly probable that all these rude productions, and especially these masks, belong to a period as late as the Byzantine. But a final judgment must be deferred, at least until the time when we shall have good copies of all the remains brought to light by the endeavours of Dr. Schliemann and his friends. It may now be hoped that the time is not far distant. Already, we are told, photographic copies of the gold articles found at Mycenæ are finished, and copies of the bronzes are now in hand. And, lastly, we hear from Athens that the Archaeological Society there will soon fulfil its promise: these antiquities of Mycenæ will soon be arranged in the Athenian Polytechnion, where they will be made accessible to the public, and available for students of archaeology."

SALES.

MESSES. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, for pounds, on the 3rd inst., the following pictures, from the collection of the late Sir W. H. Feilden, Bart.: W. Linton, A Grand Landscape, View of the Vale of Lonsdale, 110. F. Pourbus, Portrait of the Chancellor William du Vair, 152. Murillo, Joseph with the Infant Christ, whole length, 152. A. Sacchi, Job and two Females, 105. Also the following, from different collections: J. Van Os, A Vase of Fruit and Flowers on a Marble Slab, 110. Hondikoeter, Geese, Ducks, and Ducklings on the Bank of a River, 462. Guido, An Altar Piece, with the Madonna and Child and Angels above, St. Lucia and the Magdalen beneath, 215. A. Cano, The Assumption of the Virgin, 194.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. RUSKIN, who is now at Venice, has presented to the Public Record Office twenty-three photographs of receipts given by Tintoretto, between 1559 and 1594, for money received by him from the Scuola, or Confraternity of S. Rocco, for paintings. One of these receipts shows that Tintoretto received only 250 sequins in full payment of his grand picture of 'The Crucifixion,' which is still in the Scuola of S. Rocco, where he placed it. Another receipt is for payment of his picture representing the Rape of St. Mark's body from Alexandria. Mr. Rawdon Brown has also presented to the Record Office two heliotype which he has had taken of ten receipts from Titian for sundry payments on account of the Pesaro picture in the Frari church. These are supposed to be the only genuine fac-similes of those two masters' handwriting.

The private view of the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, takes place to-day (Saturday). The gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

MESSES. H. GRAVES & Co. have formed a collection of works of Birmingham engravers at their gallery in Pall Mall, and exhibited them on the 7th of March and two following days. They go to-day to the gallery of the Society of Artists, Birmingham, for exhibition.

MR. C. T. NEWTON, of the British Museum, leaves for Athens to-day (Saturday), to inspect the antiquities discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ, which have been deposited in the Greek capital. Some further details about these finds are given in another column.

THE Metropolitan Board of Works displays commendable activity in several directions, but it sometimes outdoes the occasion, and is not invariably fortunate in the renaming of streets. It occasionally happens that streets vanish, or, at least, their names disappear, owing to a radical change or absorption with the titles of neighbouring streets. The renumbering of houses has confused many a record, and, so far as the practice has affected the historic buildings in many a thoroughfare, it has spoilt the associations connected with once famous inhabitants. It may not be too late to protest against the suggested change in the name of Linden Grove, Bayswater, which, it seems, some one wants renamed. Linden Grove once really deserved its title. It was for years Mulready's street, and he died there. Nor was he the only painter of note who resided in this once quiet and pleasant nook. As to renumbering, some one ought to take note of it, and identify the historic houses with their old numbers. For example, what is now No. 8, Gower Street was formerly 83, and is known to us as Clint's house, but much more attractive as the place where Mr. Millais painted all his pictures before 1854. 35, the number of Constable's house, in Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, is no longer on the same door. Macclise lived at 63, Upper Charlotte Street, at 4 and at 14, Russell Place. The latter name has now disappeared; it belonged to the houses between Howland Street and London Street, and No. 1 was the south-east corner house; both these numbers have been changed.

MR. JOHN J. ROGERS, formerly treasurer and honorary secretary of the Arundel Society, is engaged in preparing for the press a Catalogue of the works of the Cornish painter, John Opie, R.A., who died in 1807. Nearly three hundred separate works have already been registered, and Mr. Rogers will feel greatly obliged if any owners of Opie's works with whom he has not yet communicated will favour him with their addresses at Penrose, near Helston, Cornwall.

THE Annual Report of the Director of the National Gallery has been published. As it contains nothing of general interest beyond what we have already mentioned, it is only necessary to record its appearance.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"I have not seen any notice of the disappearance within the last few weeks of a most interesting relic of Old London—the bath which gave its name to Bath Street, Newgate Street. There is a tradition that a Roman bath was here. Some antiquarian reader of the *Athenæum* can probably say whether this was so. I find no foundation for the statement in Cunningham's 'Handbook,' where will be found passages, too long for quotation in your columns, from Aubrey, Styrpe, the *Spectator*, and Hatton's 'New View of London.' These take back the history of the bath only to 1679, in which year it was built and opened as one of the first of the 'Bagnios,' the predecessors of the Turkish Baths, as they are called in the revived fashion of our own day. The bath had been in the possession of the same family for some generations, I believe, if not almost from the date of its opening as a 'Bagnio'; and so far as regards the principal room,—a chamber with a dome 'laced down the seams,' as Horace Walpole said of the Adelphi, with walls lined with quaint Dutch tiles, and a bath of variegated marbles, fitted with bronze lion-heads,—preserved its original character to the last. The 'sweating, rubbing, shaving, and cupping,' formerly carried on here, had long been given up, but some, perhaps, of your readers will recollect and regret the quaint room and the delicious coolness, even on the hottest days, of the water in the tiny bath, just long enough for a plunge."

MUSIC

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FRIDAY, March 23, at 7.30. Haydn's Oratorio, 'The Seasons.' Principal Vocalists: Madame Blanche Cile, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foll. Organist, Mr. Welling. (Tickets, 2s. and 5s.; Area, reserved in Rows, 7s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d. The Forty-Fifth Annual Fashion Week performance of Handel's 'MESSIAH,' Wednesday, March 22. Tickets now ready, No. 6, Exeter Hall.

CONCERTS.

THIS is the twenty-second season of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir Concerts, and they seem likely to reach the "silver" date, which the Germans celebrate in the hope that they may attain their "golden wedding," the half century of married life. Mr. Leslie has succeeded because he has rigidly adhered to the basis he laid down in starting his choir, namely, to have singers thoroughly trained, like the famous Berlin phalanx, in part-singing, to execute sacred and secular works with an ensemble never before attained in this country, and to relieve his chorists in their labours by the introduction of ballads ancient and modern. Consistency and perseverance in that which is intrinsically good will win public favour in the long run. The Musical Union, the Monday Popular Concerts, and the Saturday Orchestral Concerts, have proved this. Naturally, Mr. Leslie's system has been imitated. We have now the London Vocal Union, and also the London Ballad Concerts, striving honourably to maintain a style of music which is peculiarly national. We may point out here that Chamber Concerts are markedly on the increase, and if we could but secure for the metropolis an orchestral association to vie with such bands as can be heard in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Leipzig, &c., this country would stand in the front rank of musical nations. Mr. Leslie's opening programme, on the 2nd inst., in St. James's Hall, was an illustration of his mode of direction. In the first part were Motets by Palestrina, J. S. Bach, and Mozart, with sacred airs by Graun, Rossini, and part-songs by Mr. Henry Smart and Mr. Henry Leslie; and in the second secular section there were madrigals by John Benet, A. Fesca, and Morley, part-songs by Mendelssohn, A. R. Gaul, and Pearsall, and operatic airs by Donizetti and M. Gounod, with concert songs by Mr. Leslie and M. Gounod. There were also special novelties: first, a Motet for double choir, by J. S. Bach, and the *débuts* of two solo singers. The temptation to dwell on any work by Bach heard for the first time in this country would be great, but that, owing to the extreme difficulty of the Motet for double choir, "Sing ye to the Lord," the execution was not up to the standard of excellence usual with the choir. The first movement, with its two subjects in B flat, and the fugue, certainly suffered: the rendering was confused and unsteady; the Choral, in the same key (at the beginning like the Old Hundredth), went better. The last two movements, for there are four, evidently required more rehearsals; but Bach was in his glory, in all the might and majesty of his grand school, in the Hallelujah, with choral fugue, in four parts. The Motet is sure to be given again and again; it is the more remarkable for being unaccompanied. Miss Robertson has been known for some time in amateur circles as possessing a voice of extraordinary compass; she can sing, indeed, the Queen of Night *bravuras* in Mozart's 'Magic Flute' without transposition, and this gift may have affected the *timbre*, for the organ lacks sympathy. Her brilliant execution, however, created a sensation in a very intricate air from Graun's oratorio, 'Der Tod Jesu.' In the florid Valse, from M. Gounod's 'Mireille,' she was less successful, although it was redemanded. Miss De Fonblanque has a well-cultivated contralto voice, although there is nothing special in its quality; she was very nervous in the "Fac ut portem," from Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' but attacked the "Oh! mio Fernando," from Donizetti's 'Favorita,' with more confidence. Both *débütantes* met with every encouragement. The choir sang admirably in the Motets of Mozart and Palestrina, and gained an *encore* in Festa's "Down in a flow'ry vale." Mr. E. Lloyd gave efficiently the "Cujus Animam" of Rossini and the 'Maid of Athens' of M. Gounod, and Mr. H. Leslie's ballad, 'Always.' The next concert will be on the 20th inst.

The Concerto for strings, in G major, by J. S. Bach, executed, for the first time, by Mr. Mann's band, at the Crystal Palace concert on the 3rd inst., was more curious and quaint than interesting,

more vigorous than varied in its instrumental development. The spirited overture by the late Mr. Holmes (of Paris) to his opera, 'Inez de Castro,' was new to the Sydenham subscribers, but it was played two seasons since by the extinct British Orchestral Society. It is to be hoped that the opera will be produced, if not in Paris, at least here, if we ever get a National Opera-house. Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, in F, and a pianoforte piece, by Mendelssohn, with orchestra, were the other instrumental numbers. Miss Josephine Lawrence, as the pianist, made a highly favourable impression in the Serenade and Allegro Gioioso, Op. 43. Her style is sound, and her execution facile and exact. The vocalists were Miss Robertson, who sang airs by Mozart and her master, Signor Randegger, under whose supervision the lady no doubt will gain still more precision, and Mr. Lloyd, who gave Herr Brahms's air, "Golden Days," and the pleasing Serenade from Mr. Clay's cantata, 'Lalla Rookh,' so successfully produced at Mr. Kube's recent Brighton Festival.

Madame Schumann's intellectual and poetic interpretation of the Pianoforte and String Quartet, in E flat, Op. 44, was the leading attraction of the Saturday Popular Concert on the 3rd inst. The lady selected for her solos Bach's Prelude and Fugue, in E minor, and Pastorale in F major. The String Quartet in B flat, Op. 67, was played by MM. Joachim, Ries, Straus, and Piatti. Fräulein Thekla Friedländer was the vocalist. The scheme at the Monday concert, on the 5th, included the Pianoforte and String Quartet, in B minor, Op. 3, No. 3; the String Quartet in F major, Op. 59, No. 1, by Beethoven; and the Pianoforte Sonata, by the latter, in E flat, Op. 7. Mr. Franklin Taylor was one of the accomplished pianists at this concert. It was enriched by the repetition of the 'Liebeslieder-Walzer,' Op. 52, by Herr Brahms, the pianists in which were Mdles. Krebs and Zimmermann, and the vocalists Mdles. S. Löwe and H. Arnim, Messrs. Shakespeare and Pyatt. The string quartet party was the same as on the 3rd inst.

Mr. Dannreuther's programme at his Chamber Concert, last week, comprised Beethoven's Trio in E flat, for piano, violin, and violoncello; Schubert's Pianoforte and String Trio in E flat, Op. 100; and Schumann's three Fantasiestücke, for piano and violin, Op. 73. The executants were Mr. Dannreuther, piano, Mr. Henry Holmes, violin, and M. Lasserre, violoncello. The vocal pieces were Mr. Dannreuther's setting of Mr. A. C. Swinburne's ballad of 'Burdens,' the 'Golden Guendolen' of Mr. W. Morris; John Ford's Dirge (from the 'Broken Heart,' act iv.), "Now love dies"; Mr. D. G. Rossetti's MS. Autumn Song, "At the fall of the leaf," and his 'Love-Lily.' The vocalists were Miss A. Butterworth and Signor Federici.

M. SAINT-SAËNS.

THE long-expected new opera, by M. Camille Saint-Saëns, 'Le Timbre d'Argent,' was produced at the Paris Lyrique on the 23rd ult., with all the signs of success, the opera-house being filled with celebrities. The libretto, by MM. Jules Barbier and Michel Carré, is a fantastic plot, in which the Circé Fiammetta and Spiridion, a kind of Mephistopheles, figure. It is the old story of trial and temptation ending in the triumph of virtue, like the 'Magic Flute' of Mozart, which is superseded by the *timbre magique*. The incidents are not clearly developed, and the composer does not seem to have been inspired with the subject, for, masterly as the orchestration is, fanciful and piquant as is the ballet music, and charming as are some of the vocal pieces, the plot and music hang fire at times, and the opera is not worked up to a climax. The *mise en scène* is most gorgeous, but the cast is weak, neither Mdle. Salla, the *prima donna*, nor M. Léon Blum, the tenor, being up to the mark. M. Melchissédec, the baritone, who was the demon, was the most successful, and next to him Mdle. Théodore, in the "Pas de l'Abeille" and in the "Valse des Filles de l'Enfer," carried off the honours. It was expected that M. Saint-Saëns, who has exhibited Wagnerian tendencies, would have identified himself with the Music of the

Future, ten years this is its organist, given to finally ju It is c d'Argo by Mr. began taken from higher s better h M. Carv dined to Grand C it. M. was bolc Italy for doned i Vizenit the open will, aft success, THE on Thur Atheno and Mr of Scot at the l THE will co Mr. G begin w of Apri Theatre house c not to before t Majesty Her M will be rebuilt for Pro THE Mr. S concert 27th of Harmon 'Eli' ceptabl donec Austral cannot MR. Lemme Monk, in the the StH Thuraud Concert Senate Doc, a phony first tir THE close: two of were N Madam and M solo pi THE Agricu directi with M Patey, solo sirs THE Patric MALE give co 23rd in

Future, but it seems the opera was composed some ten years since, and has no decided style. In fact, this is its besetting sin. On this able pianist and organist, however, faith is still reposed, for he has given too many proofs of his science and skill to be finally judged by his first essay in the lyric drama. It is curious that the book of 'Le Timbre d'Argent' was rejected by M. Gounod, and also by Mr. Litolf, who is English. M. X. Boisselot began to set the subject; but the libretto was taken from him, to be assigned to a composer of higher standing; but perhaps M. Saint-Saëns had better have waited for a more promising poem, for M. Carvalho, of the former Lyrique Theatre, declined to accept 'Le Timbre d'Argent,' and the Grand Opéra Director also shrank from producing it. M. Du Locle, the Opéra Comique Impresario, was bolder, and actually imported a *dansceuse* from Italy for the work, but at the eleventh hour abandoned it. Finally, the composer persuaded M. Vientini, at the new Théâtre Lyrique, to mount the opera, which, according to the latest accounts, will, after all, prove a financial as well as artistic success, *quand même*.

Musical Gossip.

THE second concert of the Philharmonic Society on Thursday night will be noticed in next week's *Athenæum*. Madame Schumann was the pianist, and Mr. J. Barnett's symphonic poem, the setting of Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' first played at the last Liverpool Festival, was introduced.

THE Royal Italian Opera season, Covent Garden, will commence on Easter Tuesday (April 3), under Mr. Gye's direction. Mr. Mapleson will not begin with Her Majesty's Opera before the 23rd of April, and it will not be again at Drury Lane Theatre, nor can it be at the proposed new Opera-house on the Thames Embankment, which is not to be completed, it is now given out, before the spring of 1878. In the meanwhile, Her Majesty's Opera will be located, probably, at Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, which will be opened for the first time since it has been rebuilt for the Italian lyric drama, and, it is added, for Promenade Concerts in the winter.

THE musical world will be rejoiced to learn that Mr. Santley, after this month, will resume his concert and oratorio career. He will sing, on the 27th of April, in Exeter Hall, when the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Sir Michael Costa's 'Eli.' Another announcement will be equally acceptable, namely, that Mr. Sims Reeves has abandoned his notion of a tour in America and Australia, and will remain in this country. We cannot afford to lose the aid of such artists.

MR. W. CARTER'S choir, with the aid of Mesdames Lemmens, Warwick, and Patey, Messrs. Lloyd, Monk, M. Bennett, L. Winter, and Signor Foli, in the solos, performed Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' on the 8th inst., in the Royal Albert Hall. On Thursday last, too, the Cambridge Orchestral Concert took place, after the ceremonial in the Senate House, of making Herr Joachim a Mus. Doc., at which his new Overture and the Symphony No. 1 of Herr Brahms were heard for the first time in this country.

THE London Ballad Concerts are drawing to a close: Wednesday's performance was the last but two of this season's series. The announced singers were Madame Lemmens, Miss H. D'Alton, and Madame A. Sterling, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lloyd, and Maybrick, with Madame Arabella Goddard, solo pianist.

THERE was a ballad concert in the Islington Agricultural Hall on the 5th inst., under the direction of Sir J. Benedict and Herr Frantzen, with Mesdames E. Wynne, Coyte Turner, Ernst, Patey, Messrs. Vernon Rigby and Signor Foli, solo singers, and Mr. Sydney Smith, pianist.

THERE will be an Irish Ballad Concert on St. Patrick's Day, in St. James's Hall, next Saturday.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD, who is about to give concerts in Paris, will have a recital on the 23rd inst., prior to her departure.

THE skillful quartet party, Messrs. Carrodus, V. Nicholson, Doyle, and Howell, had their third and last concert on the 5th inst., in the Langham Hall, with Mr. Dannreuther, pianist, Madame Rose Hersee, vocalist, and Mr. H. Thomas, accompanist. The scheme included works by Beethoven, Molique, Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Rheinberger.

THE organ recitals at the Bow and Bromley Institute continue to be highly attractive. Mr. R. Rea, organist of the Newcastle Town Hall, introduced a programme of works by J. S. Bach, Beethoven, Weber, Mozart, Liszt, Rheinberger, and H. Smart, on the 24th ult. On the 3rd, Mr. E. H. Turpin, of the College of Organists, performed, and this night (10th inst.), M. Alexandre Guilmant, organist of La Trinité Church, in Paris, will play. He will also give a recital that afternoon on the organ at The Hall, Primrose Hill. Mr. A. Cooper, on the 6th inst., read a paper at the College of Organists, 'On certain Innovations in Church Service.' On the 5th inst., in the Harley Street Rooms, Dr. Pole, F.R.S., read a paper 'On the Philosophy of Harmony.' On the 6th, Herr Ernst Pauer delivered the fifth of his Lectures 'On Practical Education in Music,' at the South Kensington Museum.

UNDER the direction of Mr. A. Gilbert, there will be a recital of 'Antigone,' of Sophocles with the music of Mendelssohn, this evening (Saturday), in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, being for the benefit of St. John's Hospital.

DRAMA

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Every Evening, at Eight o'clock, an original Romantic Drama, entitled 'HASKA.' Mr. Creswick, Miss Leighton, Messrs. H. Russell, F. Tyars, G. Weston, P. Bell, E. Dolman, G. Fenion, J. Johnston, Douglas, Evans, &c. Misses D. Verr, C. Jerke, &c. Preceded by 'TEN of 'EM.' To conclude with the 'DATE-TREE GROVE.'

THE WEEK.

GLOBE.—'Cora,' a Drama, in a Prologue and Three Acts. By W. G. Wills and Frank Marshall. The main incidents taken from Adolphe Belot's 'L'Article 47.'

"THERE is no creature on earth so troublesome as a woman who will be loved, whether a man will or no,"—we quote from memory, and are not sure of the exact words,—declares one of those old English dramatists whose study of the fair sex is as close and as trustworthy as that of their Gallic successors. This opinion is shared by M. Belot, who, in his famous romance, 'L'Article 47,' which was dramatized, and produced, in 1871, at the Ambigu Comique, illustrates it by means of a striking and profoundly disagreeable story. The play he wrote owed much of its success to the triumph obtained by Mdlle. Roussel in the part of the heroine, whose violent passions bring on an attack of madness. It is not entirely strange to the London public, having been given two or three times at the Princess's in 1874, during the engagement of Madame Pasca. In taking a version of the drama which had been prepared by Mr. Wills, and in reshaping it, Mr. F. A. Marshall has dealt apparently after a trenchant fashion, with the work of his predecessors French and English. The mere outline of the original story is preserved, the motive of the plot is changed, and the relations of the characters to each other, as well as the characters themselves, are modified. Those portions which are most melo-dramatic—the trial scene and the pictures of convict life—are omitted. In place of these, however, some action of a forcible nature, which in the original is described, takes now the form of dramatic representation. From the dramatic standpoint, indeed, the English play is equal to the French, or would be so but for the difficulty that springs from the change in the relationship between the hero

and heroine. In the original drama, the scene of which opens in the Cour d'Assises of the Seine Inférieure, the hero is tried for robbery and attempt to murder committed upon an American woman formerly his mistress. Of the former charge, which is wholly false and malignant, he is acquitted. Found guilty upon the second, he is condemned to five years at the galleys. This sentence he undergoes. Returning to Paris under an assumed name, he espouses there a young lady of position, whose love for him is such that fears are entertained she will lose her life unless he marries her. After wedlock he finds himself again in presence of his mistress, who, using her knowledge of his past history as a means of coercion, compels him to spend every evening in her *salons*, and seeks to renew their former relations. From this vassalage he is at length delivered by the madness with which his persecutor is seized.

Before judging the method in which the play is treated, it is well to see what an English dramatist who meddles with it has to do. He has first to get rid of the dishonouring relations between Cora, as the American is named, and her lover. The entire character of the heroine has to be raised into something like respectability, and the bad example of a man who is married being subjected to temptation from an unmarried woman has to be avoided. Mr. Marshall has met these difficulties fairly. Two of them he may be said to have overcome. The third has, however, proved too strong for him. There is much ingenuity in the manner in which the honour of Cora is preserved, while she is presented as accompanying her lover from America to France. Like the heroine of Mr. Dixon's latest novel, she has a slight tinge of black blood, and this is enough to render invalid in New Orleans her marriage with a white. She is obliged, accordingly, to accept his escort to Le Havre. After her arrival the ceremony is for a short time deferred, in the hope that Georges du Hamel—so is the hero called—may overcome his mother's prejudice against such a match. There is nothing so far very improbable. When, however, Georges uses to the woman he intends to make his wife words of constant insult, and when, with unprovoked cowardice and brutality, he shoots her, a complete shock is afforded the spectator. This might, perhaps, be overcome but for what follows. In the next act the victim, with her scarred face, meets again her brutal lover. Georges is false, as was to be expected, but the woman is true. No word of rebuke passes her lips. She is, on the contrary, full of apologies, and he overmastered by indignation. Apologies! What for? asks the spectator, who has only seen an underbred young ruffian shoot unprovokedly a woman, whose only fault is loving him too well. From this point the difficulty is unconquerable, and the sympathies refuse to follow the track pointed out to them. When, in the later scenes, Georges enters the *salons* of Madame de Champs, as Cora now styles herself, he is still single. In this case, again, morality is vindicated at the expense of possibility. A French unmarried girl, like Marcelle de Rives, cannot, without absolute forfeiture of modesty, allow such liberties as are constantly taken by her betrothed, who walks about habitually with his arm round her, and kisses her in public.

Still worse is her intrusion, for the sake of her lover, into the *salons* of a woman of doubtful reputation. In venturing into the house of Madame de Champs, Marcelle, who has already compromised her character, makes complete shipwreck of her reputation. In England even, where much greater licence prevails, such a step would be compromising; in France, it is simply impossible.

The feeling produced by these difficulties told upon the audience, and detracted from the pleasure it might otherwise have derived from Mr. Marshall's dialogue, much of which is strong and thoughtful. A still greater defect was that the whole was too long. Adapters of French dramas should remember, first, that there is no tolerance in this country for such lengthened development of character as in France is welcomed, and, next, that an average French actor gets through one third more text in a given space of time than his English rival. It is a misfortune in connexion with our stage that actors seem unable to be impressive without being slow. Mrs. Vezin was not free on this occasion from this defect. Admirable as her performance was—and its comedy scenes were delightful, and the climax of passion was electrical—the whole suffered from being taken in too slow time. If the piece is to obtain any enduring success, it must be reduced considerably, and must be acted with much more quickness. Mr. Leathes was good as *Mazillier*, a part first played by M. Paul Clèves; Mr. David Fisher, jun., showed his possession of some sense of humour; and Mr. Stephens and Mr. Beveridge were adequate to the parts they respectively played. Mr. Fernandez was, however, wholly unsuited to the rôle of *Georges du Hamel*, to which he failed to impart the slightest passion. It is worth the while of the management to look after the French which is spoken. Much of this was certainly learned no nearer Paris than "Stratford atte Bow."

Dramatic Gossip.

The result of the Compton benefit at Drury Lane is altogether unprecedented in stage annals. In the case of no previous actor has an equal or approximate sum been raised. The performances had the usual character of those given on similar occasions. Fortunately for themselves, they escape the criticism which some of them could not stand.

THE 'Colleen Bawn' has once more been revived at the Adelphi, where it is given with Mr. Shiel Barry as Danny Mann, and Mr. C. Sullivan as Myles na Coppaleen.

MUSICALLY considered, the revival of 'Trial by Jury,' at the Strand Theatre, leaves much to desire. Dramatically it is a success. This clever caricature of well-known proceedings in our law courts is given with admirable vivacity by Miss Venne as the Plaintiff, and with genuine drollery by Mr. J. Taylor as the Judge.

THE 'Old Corporal,' a well-known melo-drama, has been revived at the Gaiety Matinées, with Mr. Young in the "title rôle."

'JUSTICE,' a drama in three acts, by M. Catulle Mendès, whose poem, 'Le Soleil de Minuit,' we reviewed Feb. 24, was brought out at the Ambigu on the evening of the 3rd, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The plot is of a striking character; and as the author, in addition to his high poetical gift, shows great constructive powers, the success obtained was well merited.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. S.—W. D. C.—T. R.—H. A.—F. M. P.—J. R.—J. P.—J. V.—A. A. C.—D. F. M.—A. B.—J. T. C.—received.
T. E.—Too late.

Erratum.—The novel 'Black Spirits and White' reviewed in the *Athenæum* of last week, is by Mrs. and not "Miss" Trollope.

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